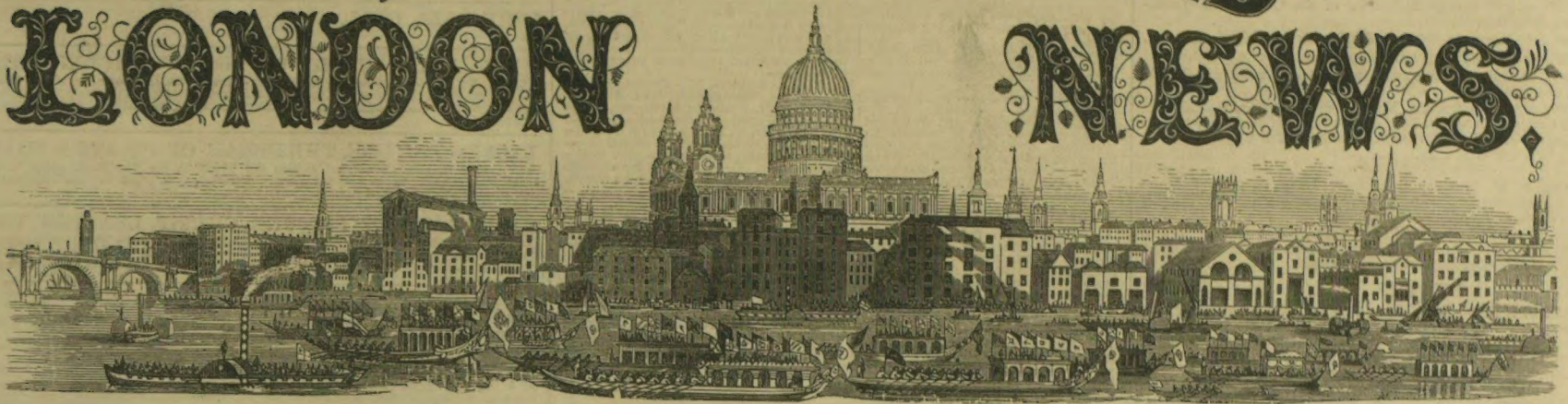


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1854.—VOL. LXVI.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1875.

WITH SIXPENCE.
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { By Post, 6d.



THE LOCK-OUT IN SOUTH WALES: BRINGING UP HORSES FROM THE CASTLE PIT, CYFARTHFA.

BIRTHS.

On Dec. 19, 1874, at Babatnon Leyte, Philippine Islands, the wife of R. Calder Smith, of a daughter (Helen).
On the 4th inst., at Alenston House, Melbourne, Australia, the wife of E. M. James, M.R.C.S.E., of a daughter.
On the 13th ult., at Ghatpur, Oudh, East Indies, the wife of Captain E. N. Cook, Station Staff Officer, of a daughter.
On the 14th inst., at Rhanva, Bangor, the wife of Commander Edmund H. Verney, Royal Navy, Inspecting Commander of the Coastguard (Liverpool Division), of a daughter.
On the 10th inst., at Grosvenor-crescent, the Countess of March, of a son.
On the 12th inst., at Grosvenor-square, Countess Percy, of a daughter.
On the 11th inst., at Liphook House, Liphook, Hants, the wife of Major Montagu Barton, of a daughter.
On the 13th inst., at her residence, 2, Merriam-square South, Dublin, the wife of James C. Fitzgerald-Kenny, Esq., J.P., of Killogher, in the county of Galway, and Clogher House, in the county of Mayo, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th ult., at St. Mark's, Bangalore, India, Walter Treslove Ellis, Captain 48th Regiment, to Emily Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Colonel James Langford Pearce, of Langford, Bangalore.
On the 20th ult., at the Cathedral, Calcutta, John, eldest son of the late William Skinner, Esq., Aberdeen, to Alexina Burns Savers, youngest daughter of the late A. Savers, Esq., of Culna, Bengal.

DEATHS.

On the 9th inst., at 8, Beech View Villas, Anerley, Mr. John Daniel, for many years the respected representative in the United States and Canada, of Messrs. Thomas Tapping and Co., London. American and Canadian papers please copy.
On the 7th inst., at her residence, 15, Royal-crescent, Ramsgate, Maria Ursula, relict of the Rev. A. Fitzherbert Fuller, Incumbent of Lingfield, Surrey, and fourth daughter of the late Rev. Sir Robert Sheffield, Baronet, aged 70.
On the 6th inst., at Clyde Villa, Queen's-road, St. John's-wood, N.W. Elizabeth Atkinson, in the 75th year of her age.
On the 7th inst., at his residence, Lythmore, near Whitehaven, Daniel Douglas, aged 77.
On the 11th inst., at 34, Green Lawn, Rock Ferry, Cheshire, Louisa Stanley, daughter of the late C. G. Kewney, aged 25.
On the 17th inst., at Brighton, after a few hours' illness, William John, the beloved son of H. W. Holmes, Esq., of Rockleaze, Stoke Bishop, Nr. Bristol, aged 20. Friends are requested to accept this intimation.
On the 15th inst., at 39, Holland Park, W., Caroline Matilda, relict of the late Edmund MacKinnay, Esq., of Liverpool, aged 53.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 27.

SUNDAY, FEB. 21.
Second Sunday in Lent.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary Derwent Coleridge, Rector of Hanwell; 3.15 p.m., the Right Rev. Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., the Rev. J. Clements, Prebendary of Lincoln.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne; 3 p.m., the Rev. J. H. Macaulay.
St. James's, noon, the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Hon. and Very Rev. Dr. York, Dean of Worcester; 3 p.m., the Lord Bishop of Peterborough.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. W. H. Loffie, F.S.A., Assistant Chaplain of the Savoy; 7 p.m., the Rev. Canon Barry, Principal of King's College.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
French Anglican Church of St. John (La Savoy), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W. Bouverie, Incumbent.
MONDAY, FEB. 22.
Levee by the Prince of Wales, St. James's Palace, 2 p.m.
Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, anniversary, 10.30 a.m.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Dr. Carpenter on the Animal Life of the Deep Sea).
Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. M. Barry on Architecture).
Royal Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Capt. J. Moresby on Discoveries in Eastern New Guinea; Mr. E. L. Oxenham on Inundations of the Yang-tze-Kiang).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (the Rev. A. Rigg on Hammers and Mallets).
Royal School of Mines: Lectures to Working Men, 8 p.m. (Professor Goodeve on Applied Mechanics—beginning of the course).
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. D. O. Macombe on the Macombe Gun).
National Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Friendly Societies Bill).
TUESDAY, FEB. 23.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. A. H. Garrod on Animal Locomotion).
City Dispensary, annual dinner, London Tavern.
Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Lieutenant Crespieny on the Mitans of Borneo, &c.).
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Messrs. G. Findlay, W. Cudworth, and J. T. Harrison on Railway Working, &c.).
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Dr. Gladstone on the Voltaic Battery).
Quebec Institute, 8 p.m. (concert).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. J. Hutchinson on Slavery in Western Africa).
St. Matthias the Apostle.
Royal College of Physicians, Goulstonian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. R. J. Lee on Puerperal Fever).
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. (Mr. S. Washington Moon on Popular Errors in English).
Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Papers by Messrs. Ormerod, Jones, King, and Mackintosh).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Captain Bedford Pim on our Mercantile Marine).
Royal Horticultural Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Maxwell T. Masters on Charles Darwin as a Horticulturist).
British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. T. Irvine on Stone-juxta-Eversham; Mr. H. W. Henry on Cromwell's Sceptre).
THURSDAY, FEB. 25.
Harehunting ends.
Middlesex Hospital, quarterly court.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Electricity).
Philosophical Club, 6 p.m.
Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Dr. B. W. Richardson on the Physiology of Sleep).
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, quarterly court, 4.45 p.m.
FRIDAY, FEB. 26.
Church Association, St. James's Hall, anniversary, 2.30 p.m.
Royal United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Major-Gen. T. B. Collinson, Hints for the Defence of Great Britain).
Royal College of Physicians, Goulstonian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. R. J. Lee on Puerperal Fever).
Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. ("St. John the Baptist").
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. R. Ralston on Popular Tales, 9 p.m.).
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
SATURDAY, FEB. 27.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Clifford on the History of Science).
Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Physical Society, 3 p.m.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

| DAY. | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | | THERMOM. | | WIND. | | |
|---------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|----------|----------|--------------------|---|------------|
| | Barometer Corrected. | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Minimum. | Maximum. | General Direction. | Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning. | Miles. In. |
| Feb. 10 | 30.167 | 32.6 | 27.9 | 84 | 10 | 31.5 | 33.9 | SE. NE. SSW. | 367 | 237 |
| 11 | 30.084 | 35.0 | 29.8 | 83 | 10 | 30.5 | 38.4 | SW. WSW. | 139 | 000 |
| 12 | 29.868 | 41.7 | 41.2 | 98 | 10 | 36.2 | 45.8 | W. W. ESE. S.E. | 189 | 033 |
| 13 | 30.054 | 41.7 | 40.6 | 96 | 10 | 39.0 | 44.3 | SSW. W. | 171 | 066 |
| 14 | 30.003 | 47.1 | 45.6 | 95 | 10 | 43.5 | 49.8 | NNW. N. | 118 | 000 |
| 15 | 30.295 | 41.7 | 36.9 | 84 | 1 | 34.0 | 49.6 | N. W. NW. | 336 | 010 |
| 16 | 30.412 | 39.1 | 33.9 | 83 | 7 | 30.0 | 46.0 | | | |

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.160 30.158 29.839 30.033 30.019 30.246 30.481
Temperature of Air .. 33.2° 34.2° 42.2° 40.8° 46.2° 39.2° 35.2°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 30.4° 31.7° 41.7° 39.8° 45.7° 38.2° 34.2°
Direction of Wind .. N.E. S.E. S.W. N.E. S.W. N.W. N.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 27.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 2 47 13 | 3 25 34 | 3 55 41 | 4 25 14 | 4 55 10 | 5 25 50 | 5 55 16 |

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SATURDAY CONCERT.—THIS DAY.—The programme will include, Overture, "Seraglio" (Mozart), Piano-forte Concerto (Brahms), Symphony in B minor (No. 8, unfinished) (Schubert), "Festival Overture" (Krebe), first time in England. Vocalists, Madame Patey and Mr. Edward Lloyd. Piano-forte, Miss Marie Krebs. Conductor, Mr. Manns. Transferable stalls, for the remaining nine concerts, one guinea; stalls for single concert, Half a Crown.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ENGLISH PLAYS, under the direction of Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.—The presentation of standard English plays at the Crystal Palace will be resumed on TUESDAY NEXT, FEB. 23, and continued on successive Thursdays and Tuesdays till March 16. During the Series the following plays will be performed:—Lord Lytton's "Money" (first time at the Crystal Palace); J. Mortimer's "School for Intrigue," being an adaptation of Beaumarchais's "Marriage de Figaro"; Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" (first time at the Crystal Palace); and "Merchant of Venice." Powerful casts have been ensured by the engagement of the following eminent Artists:—Miss Madge Robertson, Mrs. Stirling, Miss Carlotta Addison, Miss Fowler, Miss M. Oliver, Miss Genevieve Ward, Miss Rachel Sanger, Miss Carlisle, and Miss Ada Cavendish; Mr. W. Crewick, Mr. Henry Neville, Mr. Hermann Vezin, Mr. David James, Mr. John Ryder, Mr. W. Kendal, Mr. Charles Warner, Mr. Charles Sugden, Mr. Charles Collette, Mr. R. H. Teeddale, Mr. E. F. Edgar, Mr. W. Rignold, and Mr. Charles Wyndham. The subscription for the Series of Seven Performances is as follows:—Front Centre Stalls (numbered), Fifteen Shillings; Numbered Reserved Seats, Half a Guinea (entitling to the same seat at each performance). Front Centre Stalls at Single Performances, Three Shillings and Sixpence; Numbered Reserved Seats, Half a Crown.

BRITISH ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.—Patron, His Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH, K.G.—THE THIRD SERIES OF CONCERTS WILL TAKE PLACE AT ST. JAMES'S HALL, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 31; APRIL 7, 21; MAY 5, 19. Conductor, Mr. George Mount.—Subscription, £1 1s. 6d. and £1 1s.; Single Tickets, 7s., 5s., 3s., 1s. Lucas, Weber, and Co.; Cramer, Lamborn Cook, Mitchell, Chappell, Olivier, Keith Prowse, A. Hay's; Austin's, St. James's Hall.

BRITISH ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.—By Special Desire. Under the immediate Patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of EDINBURGH, K.G., and Her Imperial Highness the Duchess of EDINBURGH.—THE PROGRAMME of the FIRST CONCERT, MARCH 10, will consist entirely of Works by Sir W. S. Serenade Bennett.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—THE LAST BALLAD CONCERT OF THE SEASON, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, at Eight o'clock. Artists:—Madame Sherrington, Miss Florence Conriany, Madame Osborn Williams, Miss Edith Wynne, and Miss Antoinette Sterling; Mr. Edward Lloyd and Mr. Santley. Piano-forte, Mr. Sidney Smith. The London Vocal Union (from St. Paul's), under the direction of Mr. Frederick Walker. Conductors, Mr. Meyer Lutz and Mr. Sidney Naylor. Stalls, 6s.; Family Tickets (to admit four), 21s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 1s. Tickets at Austin's, St. James's Hall; the usual Agents; and of Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street, W.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL CHORAL SOCIETY. TUESDAY NEXT, FEB. 23, at Eight o'clock. Mendelssohn's ELIJAH. Mme. Marie Roze, Miss Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Whitney, &c. Organist, Dr. Stainer. Conductor, Mr. Barnby. Tickets, 7s., 6s., 5s., 2s., 6d. (Admission 1s.), at Novello's, 1, Berners-street; and 35, Poultry; and at the Royal Albert Hall.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY NEXT, FEB. 26, at 7.30, Macfarren's Oratorio, ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST. Madame Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 6s., and 10s. 6d., at 6, Exeter Hall.

MR. WALTER BACHE'S ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONCERT, ST. JAMES'S HALL, THURSDAY, FEB. 25, at 8.30. Solo Piano-forte, MR. WALTER BACHE. Stalls, 10s. 6d.

MR. WALTER BACHE'S ELEVENTH ANNUAL CONCERT.—LIST'S 13th Psalm. Choir and Orchestra of 220, conducted by Dr. Hans von Bülow. Mr. W. H. CUMMINGS. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s., and 1s.

MADAME MARIE KREBS begs to announce that she will give TWO RECITALS OF PIANO-FORTE MUSIC, in ST. JAMES'S HALL, ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS, MARCH 3 and 10. To commence at Three o'clock. Sofa Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co's, 50, New Bond-street; and at Austin's, 23, Piccadilly.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—This Evening, and during the Week, the revived Comedy, HOME, with Mr. SOTHERN in his original character of Colonel White. Mr. Lytton Sothorn. Preceded, at 7.30, by a New Comedy, J. A. R. EXCOUNTER; concluding with THE SERIOUS FAMILY—Amindabad Bleek, Mr. Buckstone. Stage Manager, Mr. Coe.

A MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY OF OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Lord Dundreary. Mr. Sothern. To commence at Two, and terminate at a Quarter to Five.—HAYMARKET THEATRE.

LYCEUM.—HAMLET.—Mr. HENRY IRVING.—Every Evening at 7.45. Hamlet. Characters by Messrs. Henry Irving, T. Swinbourne, Chippendale, Compton, E. Leathes, G. Neville, T. Mead, H. B. Conway, F. Clements, &c.; Miss G. Pannecor and Miss Isabel Bateman. Preceded, at 6.50, by FISH OUT OF WATER—Mr. Compton. Box-office open from Ten till Five; Doors open at 6.30. Sole Lessee and Responsible Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.

THE TWO ORPHANS, most enthusiastically received by crowded houses, commences at 7.30, terminates at 11. Every Evening, at the ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

CRITERION THEATRE, Regent-circus.—Messrs. SPIERS and POND, Sole Proprietors and responsible Managers.—New Comic Opera by CHARLES LECOCQ.—LES REVS SAINT GERVAIS Every Evening at Eight; the English adaptation by Robert Reece. The Opera produced under the direction of Mrs. W. H. Lister. Conductor, Mr. F. Stabla. Principal Artists—Madame Pauline Rita, Camille Dubois, Florence Hunter, Emily Thorne, Lilian Adair, Messrs. A. Brenner, Perrini, Connell, Lordan, Hogan, Grantham, Manning. Prices of Admission:—Private Boxes, from £1 1s. to £3 3s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d.; Dress Circle, 6s.; Pit, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Doors open at 7.30; commence at 8. Box-office open daily, from Ten till Five. Free list entirely suspended. Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

GLOBE THEATRE.—LYDIA THOMPSON and Company in Fannie's Burlesque, BLUE BEARD. "The success of the season." Preceded Every Evening, at Seven, by LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET—Lady Audley, Miss Louise Moore (her first appearance this season). Morning Performances every Saturday.

SURREY THEATRE.—Sole Manager, W. Holland. Last Five Nights. Prices from 6d. to 5s. Seats booked at Theatre free of charge, and at all Libraries. Another grand effect added to the superb Pantomime, FORTY THIEVES—a grand Pantomime Ball, with champagne and claret; the talk of London. Doors open at 6.30; commence at 7 with THE SECRET: Pantomime, 7.45.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. Last Six Nights of the best Pantomime in London. ROBINSON CRUSOE, at Seven Every Evening. The most brilliant spectacle ever witnessed. ON MONDAY, MARCH 1, the entire Royal Court Theatre Company, with the successful Comedy, BRIGHTON.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment, THE ANCIENT BRITONS, by Gilbert A'Becket: A FAIRY TALE, by Mr. Corney Grain, and THE THREE TENANTS, EVERY EVENING (except Thursday and Saturday), at Eight. Every THURSDAY and SATURDAY at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

ST. JAMES'S HALL. **MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.** The new Selection from Offenbach's most melodious Opera, LES BRIGANDS. HAVING PROVED ONE OF THE MOST SIGNAL SUCCESSES achieved by this Company for several years, fully warrants the Management in announcing its repetition EVERY NIGHT, AND EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY throughout the present month. The Words of the Songs written by H. S. Leigh, Esq.; the Music by permission of Messrs. Boosey.

SPECIAL NOTICE. DAY PERFORMANCES OF THE **MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.** The New and Successful Programme will be given ON MONDAY AFTERNOON AT THREE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT THREE, in addition to the regular performances NIGHTLY AT EIGHT.

THREE DAY PERFORMANCES WILL BE GIVEN by the **MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS** THIS WEEK, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS AT THREE.

ST. JAMES'S HALL. The New and Successful Programme of the **MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS** EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT: Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight. MR. HUGH DOUGHERTY, the American Harmonist and Comedian, will appear in addition to the great and powerful Company of Forty Performers. The whole of the new and charming Ballads have been pronounced by the leading journals of the metropolis to be the best and most successful that have been produced for a very considerable period. Fanteles, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Juveniles under Twelve half price to the end of the season. No fees; no charge for Programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Tickets and places at Austin's office, from Nine a.m. till Six p.m.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, BURLINGTON HOUSE. NOW OPEN on Nine till Dusk, the EXHIBITION OF WORKS BY THE OLD MASTERS and DECEASED MASTERS OF THE BRITISH SCHOOL. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, Sixpence; ditto bound, with pencil, One Shilling; Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. The THIRTIETH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES and STUDIES will CLOSE on SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 6, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

THE ROLL CALL.

THE ROLL CALL, by Miss THOMPSON. This PICTURE, together with a Large Collection of Water-Colour Drawings, NOW ON VIEW, at the Gallery of the Society of French Artists, No. 168, New Bond-street, Ten a.m. to Nine p.m. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s. After dusk illuminated by the electric light.

DORE'S PICTURE, THE DREAM OF PILATE'S WIFE. This Original Conception is now ON VIEW in the New Room added to the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s. Ten to Six. Brilliantly lighted at dusk and on dull days.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Nassau of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, daily at Three and Eight. Admission 5s. to 1s. Seats can be booked free of charge at the Hall, and at all the principal Agents in City and West-End.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—PSYCHO, the greatest wonder of 1875 and the latest Egyptian Hall mystery, is attracting the elite of London. Psycho, a small mechanical figure, only twenty-two inches high, plays a game at whist and performs a series of conjuring tricks without the aid of cards or the assistance of Mr. Maskelyne.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.—Messrs. MASKELYNE and COOKE gave their marvellous ENTERTAINMENT at Sandringham, on Jan. 11, before H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and a large party of distinguished guests.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1875.

Parliament—meaning chiefly, in the present instance, the House of Commons—has gone to work with a will. Its intent seems to be business. It has rushed at once in medias res. It is barely a fortnight since the prefatory debate on the Address to the Speech from the Throne came off, and one might almost imagine that the work of the Session were sufficiently advanced to admit of a probable conjecture as to what will be its results. There is some danger, however, of being premature in one's judgment on such a matter. Just now, it is true, everything seems to favour the conclusion that the programme of the Government will be substantially transferred to the Statute Book of the realm. The leadership of the Opposition might almost be regarded as a sinecure. The stream of legislation encounters no resistance. There are no rocks across its bed, against which it is fated to dash. There is no noise, no foam, no outward sign of formidable resistance. The full current moves on, but we scarcely notice its progress. It has not been always so. It is hardly to be desired that it always should be so. There are times and occasions when the work of legislation resembles an impetuous torrent, chafing as it proceeds against multitudinous obstacles, leaping headlong from level to level, and presenting to those who look upon it contemplatively a picturesque object of historical interest. Few men desire that such times should be perpetuated. A more tranquil flow of the waters, though less exciting, may, in its course, be equally productive. It may not be so direct, so swift, or so seemingly irresistible; but even where it most lingers it helps to fructify, and the fulness of its volume, rather than the impetuosity of its force, imparts satisfaction to the mind of the reflecting spectator. It is, perhaps, too early yet to get a glimpse of the terrain over which Parliamentary proceedings must pass before the end of the Session. There may be turbulence enough ere then; but, so far as may be judged from what lies within ken, the strife of party is not likely to interfere with practical business.

The measures brought forward by Her Majesty's Government bid fair to win for themselves a gratifying amount of support. So far as they have been made known, they do not exhibit any aspect of party politics. They are mainly social. Behind them there may possibly be speculative motives which are not patent upon their surface, but we see no reason to suppose that such is the case. They may not amount to much altogether, but they denote improvement. They are not reactionary, nor are they utopian. They have been framed with caution—perhaps a little too Conservative—but they all look in a forward direction. The principles upon which they are based have evidently been thoughtfully examined, and the provisions intended to embody them are tentative, and many persons will think timidly limited in their scope. But, on the whole, they are evidently meant to be corrective of real evils, and, within a certain compass, are adapted to accomplish their purpose. Of course, they have yet to pass through the ordeal of debate, especially in Committee; but the discussions to be anticipated promise to be such only as those which may arise among intelligent men who, accepting the same principle, differ only in the details intended to give effect to it.

The Jurisdiction Act Amendment Bill and the Land Transfer Bill, which, by-the-by, have been initiated in the House of Lords, are old acquaintances. They failed to

become law last Session owing to what we may describe as an ecclesiastical fissure in Parliamentary proceedings. They are not improved, we think, by the retouching which they have since received. Some of their colour has been washed out of them, and the reforms which they were designed to embody are less distinct in outline and warm in tone than they were when the measures left the House of Lords last year. To these useful exemplifications of legal reform the Lord Chancellor has added a bill for amending the patent laws, which, as far as it goes, promises moderate but real improvement. Legal reforms are nearly always, and, we may add, are almost of necessity, very gradual. If the Government should succeed in carrying what they have proposed in this direction before the prorogation, it, as well as the public, may be honestly congratulated.

The principal measures before the House of Commons, as we have already intimated, are mainly of a social and sanitary character. They are being pushed on with vigour, and are making some advance. The Home Secretary's bill for facilitating the improvement of the dwellings for the working classes has already been read a second time. The principle of it was almost sure to commend itself to the judgment of the House. It carefully avoids coming into collision with economical laws. It is restricted to sanitary purposes, and, if it fails at all, it will fail from the prudential motives which have restricted its provisions. It has been most favourably received, and in passing through Committee will have the advantage of friendly criticisms from all sides of the House, destined we hope to shape it into a thoroughly workable measure. Sir Stafford Northcote's Friendly Societies Bill has not made equal progress, but there seems no reason to doubt that, with some slight amendments, it will pass into law, and tend to give largely increased security to the working classes in the investment of their pecuniary savings. Sir Charles Adderley has not got further with his Merchant Shipping Bill than its introduction to the House; but the criticisms to which it has given rise in the newspaper press point to the conclusion that, although it may fall short of Mr. Plimsoll's views, its provisions will go far towards securing such safety as man's laws can do for those whose vocation is upon the stormy waters. Other bills of minor importance have been pushed on to further stages, and, looked at in the aggregate, the progress of Parliament in the work put before it has been somewhat remarkable for so early a period of the Session.

A few diversions are not to be grudged under these conditions. Interludes of talk thrust in, as it were, between blocks of business, relieve dulness, even as change of occupation is a better recreation to the industrious than wholly unemployed leisure. There has been a brisk debate on the issue of a writ for the borough of Stroud—not a little refreshing, we venture to think, to constitutional lawyers. There have been questions of Parliamentary privilege arising out of indiscreet words uttered during the recess by Mr. Lopes and Sir John D. Astley respecting the Home Rule members. Mr. Disraeli, however, soothed down the irritation which had been excited, and brought about a conciliatory conclusion less humiliating in its character to those chiefly concerned than might well have been anticipated. He is certainly both skilful and wise in leading the House of Commons, and he has, perhaps, seldom displayed his qualifications for that post to more advantage than during the past week.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, remains at Osborne House.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Coburg and Princess Beatrice, drove through West Cowes and Newport on Wednesday week. Lieutenant-General Sir Francis and Lady Seymour and Major-General Henry and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby dined with the Queen.

The Prince of Wales arrived on the following day on a visit to her Majesty. Earl Beauchamp (Lord Steward) and Lord Henry Somerset (Controller of the Household) arrived at Osborne and presented to the Queen Addresses from both Houses of Parliament. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Coburg, Lady Churchill, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, Count Schwerin, and Major-General Probyn. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting joined the Royal circle in the drawing-room. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, attended by Major-General Probyn, Count Schwerin, and Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Seymour, returned the next day to London.

Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. William Gray officiated. The Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt dined with the Queen.

Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy, K.C.B., dined with her Majesty on Tuesday.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, has taken her usual daily out of door exercise.

The Hon. Harriet Phipps has left Osborne.

The Queen will hold an Official and Diplomatic Court at Buckingham Palace on Monday, March 8.

Her Majesty has sent to the Empress Eugénie the first volume of Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort;" and the Empress has presented to the Queen the first two volumes of Mr. Blanchard Jerrold's "Life of Napoleon III."

The Queen has received, through the Earl of Carnarvon, the war club of King Thakombau, which was the symbol of sovereignty in the Fiji Islands, and which has now been presented to her Majesty by the King in token of his dutiful allegiance.

The Queen has appointed the Rev. Joseph Barker Lightfoot,

D.D., Honorary Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty and Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, to be one of the Deputy Clerks of the Closet to her Majesty, in the room of the Hon. and Rev. Edward Southwell Keppel, M.A., resigned; and the Rev. John Troutbeck, M.A., Hon. Priest in Ordinary to her Majesty and Minor Canon of Westminster, to be one of the Priests in Ordinary to her Majesty.

Prince Leopold took a short drive in a pony-carriage on Tuesday for the first time since his severe illness. His Royal Highness has been appointed by the Rev. H. A. Pickard, M.A., of Christ Church, worshipful master for the ensuing year of the Apollo University Lodge, Oxford, to the office of senior warden.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha arrived at Marlborough House yesterday week from Osborne. The Princess of Wales drove to Kew and visited the Duchess of Cambridge. The Duke of Edinburgh visited the Prince and Princess and the Duke of Coburg at Marlborough House. In the evening their Royal Highnesses went to the Vaudeville Theatre. On Saturday the Prince and the Duke of Coburg visited Mr. Boehm's studio. Princess Christian and the Duke of Edinburgh paid visits to their Royal Highnesses and the Duke of Coburg at Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess attended Divine service on Sunday at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. T. Helmore, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, and the Bishop of St. David's officiated. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince Christian visited their Royal Highnesses and the Duke of Coburg on Monday at Marlborough House. In the evening the Prince and Princess and the Duke of Coburg went to the Olympic Theatre. The Prince hunted with her Majesty's staghounds, on Tuesday, near Uxbridge. The "meet" was at Redhill, near Denham, the field being very large. The deer (Wild Rose) was uncared on the Rev. H. Way's estate, and went away pointing to Chorley-wood, Amersham-common, and on to Chaines-wood, where she was lost for some time, after a splendid run of an hour and a quarter without a check. After some little delay, Wild Rose, leaving the wood, made for Latimer Park, the seat of Lord Chesham, and was eventually taken at Tring. The Duke of Coburg took leave of the Prince and Princess; and, attended by Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Seymour and Count Schwerin, left Marlborough House for Eastwell Park, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. The Prince presided on Wednesday at a meeting of the governors of Wellington College in the Palace of Westminster. The Prince and Princess gave a dinner at Marlborough House, at which the following were present:—His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador, his Excellency the German Ambassador and Countess Marie Münster, his Excellency the French Ambassador and Countess de Jarnac, his Excellency the Russian Ambassador, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Richmond and Lady Caroline G. Lennox, the Duke of Wellington, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Earl and Countess of Derby, Lord and Lady Colville of Culross, the Hon. F. and Mrs. Stonor, Lady Molesworth, Mr. Montague Corry and Miss Knollys, General the Right Hon. Sir William Knollys, and Major-General Probyn. The band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance, under the direction of Mr. D. Godfrey. The Prince and Princess left Charing-cross station by the twelve o'clock train on Thursday morning on a visit to the Empress Eugénie, at Chiselhurst. The Hon. James Byng, deputy-chairman, was in attendance to receive their Royal Highnesses, and Mr. W. Cockburn, superintendent of the line, was in charge of the train. The Prince Imperial was at Chiselhurst station to meet the illustrious visitors, who returned to Charing-cross by special train at 1.40 p.m.

The Princess, with her children, has taken daily drives.

It is settled by the fixture of the Grand Master nominate of Freemasons that the installation of the Prince shall take place on Wednesday, April 28, at the Albert Hall.

Lady Florence Douglas, sister of the Marquis of Queensberry, met with a serious accident, yesterday week, while hunting with the Atherton hounds. Her horse, in jumping over a stile, fell with her and kicked her in the shoulder, breaking her collar-bone. She is progressing favourably. Lord Alexander Paget, Sir Andrew Fairbairn, and Mr. Egerton Hubbard, M.P., are also recovering from injuries they received from being thrown from their horses.

ELECTION ITEMS.

Mr. Gorst, a Conservative, was, on Saturday last, returned for Chatham by a majority of more than 200 over the Liberal candidate. The numbers polled were—for Mr. Gorst, 2173, for Mr. Stone 1958.

Dr. Kenealy was, on Tuesday, returned for Stoke-on-Trent by a majority of nearly 2000, he having polled 6110 votes, against 4168 for Mr. Walton, a Liberal, and 3901 for Mr. Davenport, a Conservative.

Mr. John Mitchell, who was sentenced to transportation for treason-felony after the rebellion of 1848, was elected, on Tuesday, without opposition for the county of Tipperary, in place of Colonel White. The new member had not arrived from America when the election took place. He landed at Queenstown on Wednesday morning, reaching Tipperary in the afternoon. It will be observed from our Parliamentary report that his membership has been of brief duration.

Mr. Marling, Liberal, and Lord Bury, Conservative, were on Wednesday nominated as candidates for Stroud.

Mr. Justice Lush opened a court at St. Ives on Tuesday for the trial of a petition against the return of Mr. Praed for that borough, on the grounds of bribery, treating, undue influence, and intimidation; and on Thursday Mr. Hawkins, who appeared for Mr. Praed, gave up the case, admitting that the election was void at common law. Mr. Praed, having been put into the box, swore that it had been his earnest desire that the election should be conducted legally. The Judge said he was quite satisfied that Mr. Praed was not personally responsible, but it was a very bad case.

The business of a new Liberal Association at Stamford was opened, on Tuesday night, by a soirée. Among the speakers was Mr. Buzzard, of the Midland Circuit, who unsuccessfully contested the borough at the last election. A unanimous vote of thanks to him for his championship of the Liberal cause in Stamford was accorded.

The *London Gazette* announces that Major the Hon. Walter Harbord, of the 7th Hussars, is removed from the Army, her Majesty having no further occasion for his services.

At the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the North-Eastern Railway Company, yesterday week, Mr. Leeman, M.P., replied at length to complaints which have been current in the district about high rates and defective accommodation. He affirmed that in proportion to mileage the company had more rolling stock than any other line. At the close of the meeting a memorial was adopted praying for the abolition of the passenger duty.

BURNING OF THE EDINBURGH THEATRE.

The Theatre Royal of Edinburgh, for the third time within little more than twenty years, has been destroyed by fire. This happened on Saturday, the 6th inst. The fire broke out in the afternoon, shortly after two o'clock, just when the weekly payments had been made and the treasury closed. The treasurer had not left the building five minutes when the alarm was raised. Mr. R. H. Wyndham, the lessee, was not in the theatre. The first token of mischief was an explosion in the top of the building, above the stage and property and dressing rooms. The inner doors and those in front of the building flew open; the pictures in the vestibule were seen to swing violently backwards and forwards on the walls. There were several people in the cheque-office receiving tickets. Notice was instantly given to the principal fire-station in High-street. By the time the first engine arrived the flames had burst through the roof at the south end. It was at once apparent that there was no hope of saving the portion occupied by the stage and its accessories. So quickly did the flames spread, that at about twenty minutes to three o'clock they appeared through the roof immediately over the auditorium. Several manual engines were on the spot by this time, but the conflagration was so great that two which got into working order had not the slightest perceptible effect upon it. The stage effects, being of light and inflammable material, burned with great rapidity. By three o'clock the northern half of the building was gutted. A few minutes afterwards the greater part of the roof of this portion fell in with a loud crash. The fire had then full mastery. The flames, as they shot up again and again, compelled the large crowds who had assembled to a hasty retreat. A steam fire-engine arrived shortly after three o'clock, but there was very little for it to do. The destruction was complete. Had the weather not been calm the fire might have spread further. A block of houses at the north end of the theatre was in considerable risk, and some of the occupants began to remove their furniture. The firemen protected the Roman Catholic chapel on the opposite side by pouring water on the roof. The whole interior of the theatre was, in less than an hour, completely destroyed. The walls alone were left standing, only one portion having bulged outwards. The fire originated from an explosion of gas connected with the lime-light apparatus used in the pantomime. The theatre was burned to the ground in 1853, and again about twelve years later.

THE CABMEN'S SHELTER.

No class of men, in London and other large towns, minister to the ease and comfort of others more directly than our cabmen, while exposing themselves to much bodily hardship. They must be out in all weathers, and at all hours, both of day and night. We may sometimes disagree with them about a sixpence. Their earnings are very precarious, as it depends on chance whether they find themselves, at the busy time, in the better parts of town; and they are obliged to pay a fixed sum daily for the use of the horse and cab, whether or not they receive the amount in passenger fares. These considerations should lead the public to regard cabmen with some forbearance in case of disputes upon what is, after all, frequently a matter of opinion rather than of positive knowledge, the distance from one point to another; though it would be well for the law to be so amended as to prevent those disputes. It might be enacted, for instance, that the fare should be one shilling within any of the postal districts, eighteenpence for going out of one postal district into another, two shillings for passing across the second postal district into a third, and so on, with easy reference to the postal map of London hung up inside every cab. We do not believe that cabmen, in general, are more disposed to cheat and tell falsehoods than any other class of tradesmen or professional gentlemen, or directors of joint-stock companies, in their way of business. They have, at any rate, a claim upon our sympathy, when they sit for many hours in the pouring rain at the street cabstand, waiting for a fare; unless they venture to take refuge inside, making the cushions perilously damp for the next coming passenger with the drippings of a soaked overcoat; or else desert the vehicle in their charge for the bar of the opposite public-house, where they may drink more than is good for their health or behaviour.

We are glad, therefore, to observe that a society has been formed, under the presidency of Lord Shaftesbury and the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, to establish movable huts or pavilions, with glass sides, for the cabmen to take shelter in, at their stands, during heavy rain, snow, or hail, or other inclement weather. It would, indeed, be still better if the Metropolitan Board of Works or the Vestries could devise the erection of some kind of iron and glass sheds for cabs, horses, and drivers together, where the road has sufficient width to spare. But the more glass-sided box for cabmen is a desirable institution. The committee for promoting this object consists of Lord Aveland, Captain G. C. Armstrong, Mr. Evelyn Charrington, Mr. J. Denistoun, Mr. H. Macnamara, Mr. George Moore, Mr. G. Stormont Murphy, Captain Cecil Otway, and Captain Wingfield. The first convenience, in London, of the kind proposed, though not the first in England, was publicly opened by Mr. Kinnaird, a fortnight ago, in Acacia-road, St. John's-wood. We give an illustration of the "Cabmen's Shelter," and we hope that it will soon become a familiar object in every quarter of the metropolis. The committee state that each structure will not be more than 17 ft. by 6 ft., and 10 ft. 6 in. in height, on low wheels, made on a model of those in use at Birmingham and other large towns. Each is to be supplied with gas, water, and a stove for cooking purposes, and will be placed under the charge of a competent attendant. No one is to be admitted except those cabmen who have paid the small subscription it is intended to levy, which will not exceed 6d. a week, or 1d. a day each man. The rules of the committee are to be placed in each shelter, and are to be rigidly enforced. The committee think this will meet all the objections raised against former proposals of the kind. They invite contributions to the fund, however small, which may be paid at the Union Bank of London, Chancery-lane; or to Mr. Macnamara, honorary treasurer, 23, Marlborough-hill, N.W.; or to Mr. Denistoun, honorary secretary, at the Union Club.

A cabman's shelter was opened at Hull on Monday by the Mayor. Another shelter is in course of construction.

Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, when reopened, is to possess a complete set of stained-glass windows, carried out under the supervision of Mr. Street, R.A. It is probable that the south transept windows will be taken as a memorial to the late Duke of Leinster, whose family monument will be re-erected in the south transept.

The statement that Mr. Gladstone has been engaged in preparing a refutation of Strauss's "Life of Jesus" is, the *Daily Telegraph* says, altogether without foundation. The late Premier has been occupied in answering, mainly on historical grounds, the recent pamphlets of Dr. Newman and Archbishop Manning. His rejoinder, which fills about 125 pages, will, under the title of "Vaticanism," be soon published.

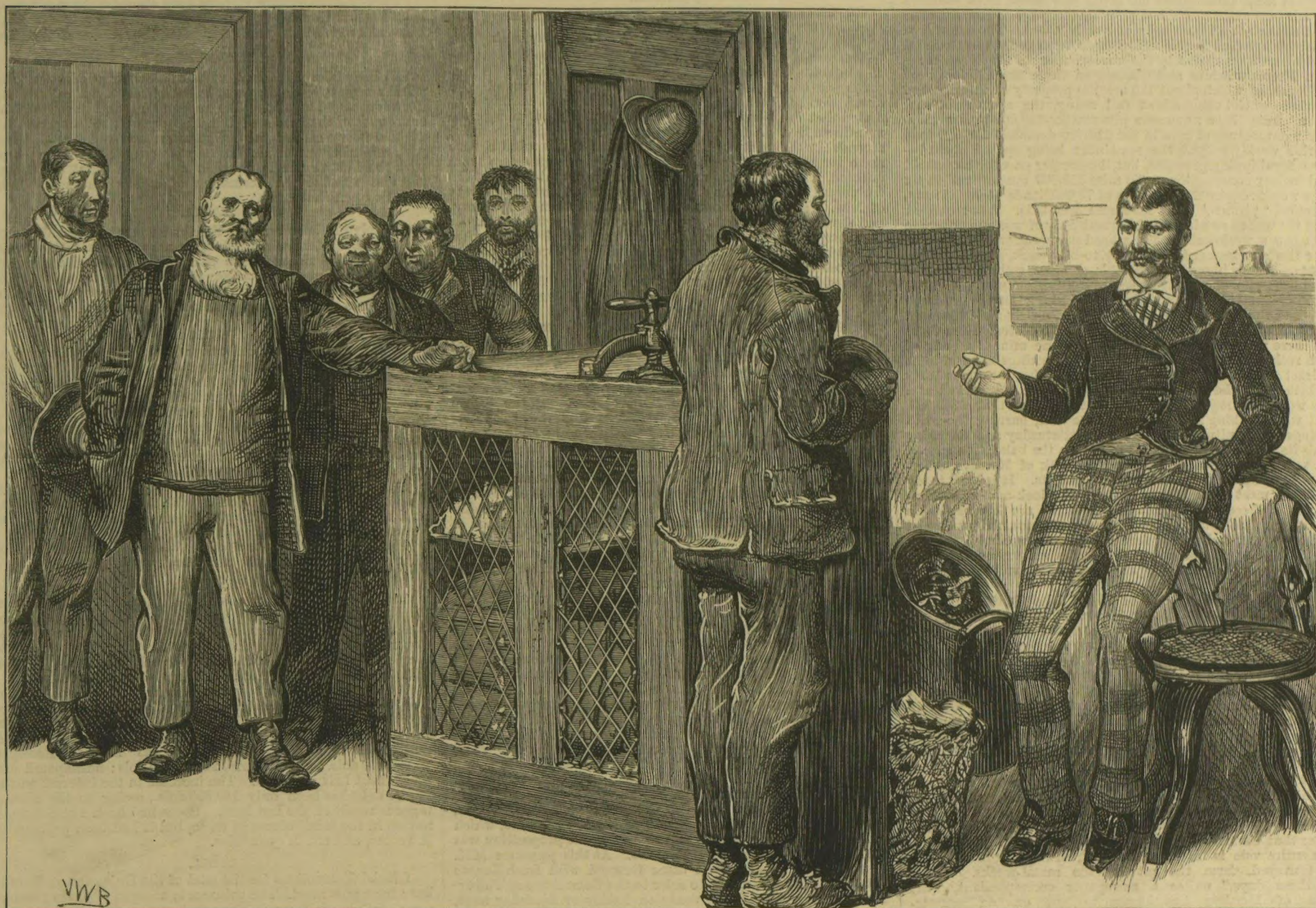


BURNING OF THE EDINBURGH THEATRE.



THE CABMEN'S SHELTER, ACACIA-ROAD, ST. JOHN'S-WOOD.

THE LOCK-OUT IN SOUTH WALES.



SETTLING ACCOUNTS AND GRANTING LEAVE TO PICK COAL ON THE "TIPS."



A PAWN-OFFICE AT MERTHYR-TYDVIL.

THE SOUTH WALES LOCK OUT.

Several fresh illustrations are given this week, from sketches by our own artists, of the deplorable stoppage of labour in the vast collieries and ironworks of South Wales. The amount of interests involved in this unfortunate rupture between capital and labour is estimated by the correspondent of a daily paper:—"In Monmouthshire and Glamorgan there are, all told, 450 collieries, of which about 150 are the property of ironmasters. In times when business is at full swing, the amount of coal 'won' from these numerous pits reaches 350,000 tons weekly. The manufacture of iron in the district demands 100,000 tons of this weekly output, the remainder being spread abroad—some for shipping purposes, but the greater part for household and factory consumption. To raise 350,000 tons of coal in six days would require the operation of 70,000 hands—that is to say, practical 'pitmen,' with labourers and lads. It is reckoned that the united earnings of this great body of workmen average £100,000 a week—about 27s. a head per week 'all round;' or take the labourers and lads at 10s. to £1 a week, and the miners at 34s. In the immediate vicinity of these collieries are the establishments of at least a score of leading ironmasters, giving employment to some 30,000 men. Taking an ironworker's wages at the low average of 27s. a week, nearly £40,000 would be required to satisfy the number above indicated. Then there are those who are engaged in the ironstone mines, a body of men reckoned by thousands, and whose earnings are said to be at least £10,000 weekly. One way and another it may be fairly reckoned that the South Wales coal-fields are not worked at a less weekly average cost in the shape of wages than £150,000, and when nothing is amiss this is the sum, barring the small savings of the pitman, which between Saturday and Saturday finds its way into the tills of the butcher, the baker, the grocer, the publican, and other worthy tradesfolk of Merthyr, Aberdare, Dowlais, and the surrounding districts. It is hard to say who feel most acutely the pinch of the lock-out—the shopkeeper, or those who in flourishing times are his profitable customers. In by far the majority of instances, the tradesmen in question depend mainly for support on those who are employed in the pits and at the ironworks, and when these are rendered wageless the shopkeeper may as well put up his shutters."

Merthyr Tydvil, a place of 70,000 inhabitants, including the Dowlais, Cyfarthfa, Pen-y-darren, and other works, in the neighbourhood of the town, is situated in the north of Glamorganshire. It takes its name from an ancient Celtic princess, named Tydvil, who was a Christian virgin martyr, slaughtered by the Pagan Saxons about King Arthur's time. The Vale of Merthyr varies in width from a mile to half a mile, with hills on each side that nowhere reach an altitude of 2000 feet. It has all the characteristics of those valleys of South Wales where the days are darkened by furnaces vomiting smoke and the nights are illumined by hundreds of furnace fires. Such, at least, is its normal condition. The Vale of Merthyr is not the least valuable of the wealth-producing districts where gigantic fortunes have been accumulated. Right and left shafts rise out of the hill-side, and from side to side engines reply to each other. Small streams bear away the water that constantly springs in the underground workings. The entire vale is intersected with tramways, by which coal is conveyed from the pit to the metal-works. "But in these days," writes a newspaper correspondent, "the Vale of Merthyr has begun to put on an appearance of desolation. The Plymouth Iron and Coal Works, which extend for nearly a couple of miles, and present a succession of valuable workings, are strangely silent. The steam-engines at the pit mouth, noisily and showily pumping, throw a significant aspect of inactivity upon acres of unworked machinery; and there is a long line of black funnels, tall chimneys, gaunt beams and cranks, and gaping machinery in cold repose. Not a gleam will to-night enlighten the landscape where for years the valley has been notorious for its unearthly glare. An old man, gazing upon the dismal desolation of these magnificent works, says there are people starving in the valley, and that half the distress which exists, and will exist here, will be never known."

In the midst of so much gloom, there is one gleam of satisfaction in the fact that the ironstone-miners are working. They will not be stopped. They have been associated with the ironworkers in past reductions, and, as they are dependent upon neither collieries nor ironworkers, work has been secured to them at Cyfarthfa. These men attempted a resistance to the first reduction, and were out about two months. They then applied for work, but the difference with the ironmasters having obliged Mr. Crawshaw to blow out his blast-furnaces, he told them ironstone was not required. If, however, they chose to work upon the wages of 1871—that was, 30 per cent below the highest point which had been reached, and the level to which the present reduction of 10 per cent brings colliers' labour—they might go on. They accepted the offer, and have been working with regularity ever since. Although the ironworks have been at a standstill all the time, and the colliers are now reduced to a similar condition, they will be kept going, no matter how long this struggle may last. It is stated that Mr. Crawshaw would have kept his ironworkers similarly employed, had they met him in the same spirit; he would have stocked iron to the extent of 100,000 tons rather than they should have been thrown out of employment. Further, he made more than one effort to come to an arrangement with the association for the employment of his ironworks colliers alone, but the union question cropped up and became an insurmountable obstacle. Cyfarthfa, therefore, with the exception of the ironstone works, is in the same position as all the rest of the ironworks, with one furnace only in blast.

There has been no event of importance during the week. Lord Aberdare (who was Mr. Bruce, late Home Secretary) has declined to interfere on behalf of the men, and advises them to give way. The Merthyr poor-law guardians impose stone-breaking tasks as a condition of outdoor relief.

There will probably be no Easter Monday review this year, as the railway companies have declined to make arrangements for the conveyance of large bodies of volunteers on that day.

Miss Hannah De Rothschild has presented to the National Life-Boat Institution £2000, to form and endow a life-boat station in memory of her father, Baron De Rothschild.

Miss E. H. Hudson, whose work, "The Life and Times of Louisa, Queen of Prussia," was reviewed in the *Illustrated London News* a short time ago, has received from the Emperor of Germany a valuable bracelet, containing a beautiful coloured portrait of his mother, painted on ivory, also her initial and crown set in turquoise.

At the instance of the Aborigines Protection Society, the Marquis of Salisbury has addressed representations to the French Government regarding the treatment of Indian immigrants in Martinique, and has asked the Earl of Derby to obtain, if possible, a copy of the recently-made report of the French Commission which inquired into the labour laws in the French colonies.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Feb. 18.

The career of the present National Assembly is rapidly drawing to a close. It has this week given fresh proofs of its impuissance and decrepitude; and, although the proposal of a dissolution has been once again rejected, it may be safely predicted that the Versailles Long Parliament has not many more months to live. A fortnight ago it seemed anxious to make amends for the arbitrary manner in which it has ruled France since its accession to power, and various compromises were effected, resulting in the recognition of the Republic. But the temporary majority then formed, thanks to the laudable efforts of MM. Wallon and Laboulaye, has already been swept away, and the situation is at the present hour a most critical one.

Among the various institutions demanded by Marshal MacMahon with the view of strengthening his power, one of the most important is a Senate, the creation of which has been accepted in principle by nearly the whole of the Chamber. The Orleanists wish, however, that its members should be partly chosen by the Councils-General and partly nominated by the Chief of the State, while certain members of the Left Centre are of opinion that the municipal councils should constitute in this instance the electoral body, and that only citizens of certain special categories should be eligible. On the other hand, the Radicals and the Bonapartists opine that universal suffrage alone has the right of choosing the future senators. The other day a proposition in support of this latter view was brought forward by M. Pascal Duprat; and, after an animated debate, eventually adopted by a small majority, becoming clause 1 of the projected senate law. This unexpected vote, principally due to the abstention of the Extreme Right, threw the whole Assembly into confusion, and the excitement became intense when the Marshal-President expressed his disapprobation of it in a Message, which General de Cissey read at the tribune. The only course left to pursue was to tone down the obnoxious clause as much as possible; and an amendment, setting forth that each department should elect three senators, according to the system known as the *scrutin de liste*, was eventually tacked on to it—M. Pascal Duprat's motion being, however, confirmed by a special vote. The Extreme Right continuing to abstain, the remaining clauses of the Senate Bill, as originally presented by the Committee of Thirty, were rapidly rejected one after the other, and Republican ones, in keeping with the provisions of article 1, substituted in their places; but when the measure had been voted in detail, and it became necessary for the Chamber to pronounce concerning its *ensemble*, the Extreme Right abandoned its hitherto passive attitude, and threw itself into the mêlée. An exciting division followed, and the Assembly decided, by 357 votes against 345, that the bill should not be read the third time.

In answer to this vote the Radical party dispatched M. Brisson to the tribune with a motion for a dissolution. He was warmly supported by MM. Gambetta and Raoul Duval, but failed to secure the adhesion of the Left Centre, which voting with the majority, the urgency of his proposition was negatived by 409 votes against 266. At this juncture MM. Vautrain and Waddington came forward with fresh Senate bills, which it was decided to refer to the Committee of Thirty. The latter's report will be ready on Friday or Saturday next, when one may expect that the Senate question will be definitively settled, one way or the other. Should, however, MM. Vautrain and Waddington's propositions be thrown out, the question of a dissolution will inevitably be raised again. If the Left Centre did not vote in favour of one on Friday last it was because it believed conciliation still to be possible. It is to-day preparing for its final attempt at peace-making, and, should that fail, will most certainly pronounce itself in favour of fresh elections; for the maintenance of the *statu quo* is impossible, and everything would be preferable to the return of the Duc de Broglie to power at the head of the old majority of May 24.

All Paris has been following excitedly the recent sittings of the Assize Court of the Seine, which has had to judge this week the action for libel brought by General de Wimpffen against M. Paul de Cassagnac, editor of the Imperialist organ *Le Pays*. It will be recollected that the latter published, a few months ago, a series of violent articles in reference to the capitulation of Sedan, the whole responsibility of which was thrown on to General de Wimpffen's shoulders. Thanks to the eloquence of his advocates, MM. Lachaud and Grandperret, M. de Cassagnac has been acquitted by the jury; but his attempt to clear the memory of Napoleon III. has proved a signal failure. The first military tribunal in France has formally declared the ex-Emperor to have been responsible for the terrible disasters which resulted in the capitulation of Marshal MacMahon's army; and history will pay more attention to the decision of the official Conseil d'Enquête than to the verdict of a dozen civilians possessing but little knowledge of military matters. The failure of General de Wimpffen's case was in a great measure due to the non-attendance of the Comte de Palikao, his most important witness. Generals de Gallifet, Ducrot, Douai, Lebrun, and others, appeared on behalf of M. de Cassagnac, but their testimony was very conflicting on several important points.

The other day Alexandre Dumas *filis* was formally received as a member of the French Academy. The address which he delivered on this occasion is universally pronounced to have been one of the most rambling and loosely-written speeches ever read in the hall of the institute, besides displaying remarkable ignorance concerning certain well-known facts in the history of French literature. The Count d'Haussonville's reply, through which ran a delicate under-current of irony, was, on the contrary, couched in very felicitous language, complimenting the new Academician on his talents and on the success that has attended his career; but, at the same time, discreetly pointing out to him his faults and cleverly criticising his code of morality.

ITALY.

The Senate is discussing the Penal Code, and the Chamber of Deputies the estimates of the Minister of the Interior.

Intimation has been given by the Minister of Justice in a letter to the Public Prosecutor at the Roman Court of Appeal, that the Government, while respecting the liberty of the Church, is determined not to tolerate any abuse or violation of the law by ecclesiastics.

The Minister of Public Works will order surveys to be made for Garibaldi's project of a canal from the Tiber to the sea.

HOLLAND.

The Government has received the following despatch, dated Acheen, Feb. 4:—"Six of the enemy's positions have been captured without loss. An Iman was killed. The general health of the troops is unsatisfactory."

GERMANY.

The Prussian Diet began on Tuesday the debate on the bill to provide for the administration of the property of Roman Catholic parishes, and in defending this bill the Minister for Public Worship mentioned the names of several priests, whom

he charged with embezzlements committed with the cognisance of the episcopal authorities.

Twenty-five German Bishops have signed a declaration, on behalf of the German episcopacy, in which they protest against Prince Bismarck's despatch respecting the election of the Pope.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

M. Bitto, the President of the Hungarian Ministry, has made a report to the Emperor Francis Joseph on the political situation, and has placed the resignation of himself and his colleagues in the hands of his Majesty. The Emperor has decided not to accept the resignation tendered by the Hungarian Ministry until his Majesty is assured that a coalition with the Left Centre is possible and upon what conditions, and also whether the formation of a new Cabinet will be feasible upon that basis.

RUSSIA.

A reply has been sent by the Government to the despatch of Lord Derby, in which it was announced that the British Government would not take part in the proposed conference at St. Petersburg on the usages of military warfare. The reply is moderate in tone, and it points out that this country will be at liberty to adhere at any time to the resolutions which the conference may adopt.

AMERICA.

The House of Representatives has refused to discuss the Revenue Bill. There is evidence of a growing opposition to its passage. Mr. Dawes said that unless the bill was agreed to the Government would be unable to meet the demands upon the Treasury, and an extra session would be necessary.

It was proposed at a meeting of Republican members of Congress at Washington to authorise the President to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act and take other measures for keeping order in the South; but no resolution was arrived at.

In consequence of the continuance of intensely cold weather the East River has been blocked with ice, and the shipping on the Hudson River seriously impeded. In all parts of the States travelling has been almost suspended.

President Grant has ordered the War Department to afford relief to the sufferers in the districts ravaged by locusts.

CANADA.

The House of Commons on Saturday, by 126 votes against 50, passed the resolution proposed by the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, the Premier, in favour of an address to the Governor-General asking him to grant a complete amnesty to the persons concerned in the North-West disturbance in 1869, with the exception of Riel, Lepine, and O'Donohue.

A special telegram to the *Canadian News* announces that the Budget of Mr. Cartwright shows that the receipts for the past year amounted to 24,200,000 dols., and the expenditure to 23,400,000 dols., showing a surplus of 800,000 dols. The estimates for the year 1875-6 were as follow:—Receipts, 25,250,000 dols.; expenditure, 24,800,000 dols.; anticipated surplus, about half a million. The increase in the interest on the public debt has been only 180,000 dols., owing to the advantageous result of the last loan. There had been a slight diminution in the total volume of trade, but it had been principally in values, and not in quantities.

INDIA.

Official instructions for the trial of the Guicowar of Baroda have been published. The prisoner is accused of having bribed some of Colonel Phayre's servants to act as spies, and to cause injury to him, or remove him by poison; and Sir Richard Crouch has been invested with full power, as President of the Commission, to guide the whole course of the proceedings.

CHINA.

A telegram from Pekin states that the enthronement of the new Emperor is appointed for the 25th instant.

AUSTRALIA.

There has been a general election in South Australia, which has resulted in a majority for the Government, and the return of all the former Ministers.

NEW ZEALAND.

The following special telegrams were received on Wednesday from Sir Donald M'Lean, the Native Minister:—"Had a satisfactory meeting with King Tawhaio to-day. Negotiations proceeding. Tawhaio visited me at Hettits, with his family and chiefs. Discussed terms. Cordial relations established."

Port-au-Prince was visited by a severe conflagration on Saturday last, which resulted in the destruction of 500 houses.

Sir Garnet Wolseley is to go out to Natal to administer the Government there during the interval between the retirement of Sir Benjamin Pine and the accession of his successor.

Sir William F. Drummond Jervois, of the Royal Engineers, K.C.M.G., C.B., has been appointed Governor of Singapore, in succession to Sir Andrew Clarke, who is proceeding to India as Member of the Supreme Council.

Numerous suspensions and failures are reported from Buenos Ayres. The losses are said to be gigantic, and large importing houses which have large sums owing to them are unable to collect a dollar.

The King of the Mosquitos has published a declaration stating that the Nicaragua Inter-Oceanic Canal must not pass through his territory without his consent. He revindicates his right to Greytown and the territory north of the San Juan rivers.

There was a serious outbreak among the Chinese prisoners in the criminal gaol at Singapore last Saturday. In the movement to suppress it fifteen of the rioters were killed and thirty-five were wounded; the superintendent of the prison, Mr. Digby Dent, was mortally injured, and died on Sunday; and sixteen gaolers were also wounded.

A fatal election riot occurred at Montevideo on Sunday, the 10th ult. Several citizens were killed, and a much larger number wounded. Business was at a standstill on succeeding days, owing to the fear of a revolution. The Ministers asked for inquiry and punishment of offenders, and on this being refused they resigned. A new Ministry was formed, and a military revolution followed. The President, who was deposed, took refuge on board a Brazilian ironclad, and a provisional successor to him was appointed.

A very handsome and massive silver tea and coffee service was presented to Mr. Joseph Stohwasser, on Tuesday, by the past and present members of the Salisbury Lodge (No. 435) of Freemasons, for his twenty years of valuable services as treasurer to the lodge. It is also about twenty years since that gentleman was similarly honoured in receiving a silver loving-cup and salver from the members of the German Society of Benevolence, for his unceasing endeavours during a long period of time to alleviate the sufferings of poor Germans, which could not be done without much trouble and expense to himself. Both testimonials were got up by Mr. T. R. Sachs, and presented by Mr. J. Rahles on behalf of the members.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Tower of London is to be open for the free admission of the public on two days in each week.

A loan collection of scientific apparatus will be opened at South Kensington about the beginning of June next.

The biennial Hunterian Oration before the Royal College of Surgeons was delivered last Saturday by the President, Mr. F. Le Gros Clark, F.R.S.

The directors of the Bank of England raised the rate of discount on Thursday from 3 per cent, at which it had stood since the 28th ult., to 3½ per cent.

The "Antiphonarium" presented to Lodi Cathedral by Bishop Pallavicini was, on Monday, sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, and realised £620.

Dr. Harry Leech, the medical officer of health for the Port of London, has presented his half yearly report to the Corporation. It contains many interesting particulars.

In reply to an invitation from the directors of the Alexandra Palace, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs have consented to attend, in state, the opening ceremonial, on May 1 next.

Angling in the Thames has ceased for the annual fence time, which lasts till May 31, for all fish, with the exception of salmon, salmon trout, and trout.

Mr. Frederick Drew read a paper before the members of the Society of Arts, yesterday week, "On the possibility of adapting the Roman alphabet to the languages of India." Sir Charles Trevelyan occupied the chair.

The portrait of the late Mr. James Guest, who gave £10,000 towards founding a hospital, was, on Wednesday, presented to the trustees of the Guest Hospital by Mrs. Charlton and Mrs. Bennett. The Earl of Dudley presided.

A deputation from the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce has waited upon the Marquis of Salisbury and presented a memorial praying for the revision of the tariff and the abolition of the duties on cotton piece-goods imported into India.

Sir S. Waterlow, M.P., has been unanimously re-elected governor of the Honourable Irish Society by the Court of Common Council, and Mr. James Wyld, formerly M.P. for Bodmin, has been appointed deputy-governor.

Motions to levy a rate of 7d. in the pound for purposes of the commissioners and the School Board, and one of 6d. to meet a precept of the Metropolitan Board of Works, were adopted, after some opposition, at the fortnightly meeting, on Tuesday, of the City Commissioners of Sewers.

Macfarren's oratorio, "St. John the Baptist," will be performed at Exeter Hall by the Sacred Harmonic Society on Friday next, the 26th inst. Madame Sherrington, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley are the principal vocalists, and the performance will be under Sir Michael Costa's direction.

The audit committee of the Hospital Saturday Fund have presented their report, showing gross receipts of £6300, and net receipts £4900. Of the latter amount it was decided to distribute £4500, and to carry forward the balance. Two thirds was allotted to hospitals, and the other third to dispensaries.

Mr. Haywood, the engineer to the Corporation of London, has reported on the bills affecting the City which are now before Parliament. He mentions that the project for a central station near Queen Victoria-street would stop up several important public ways unless contributions towards widening them were made from the City funds. That and other schemes would seriously interfere with the sewerage.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 98,472, of whom 36,904 were in workhouses and 61,568 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1874, these figures show a decrease of 8839. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 440, of whom 312 were men, 109 women, and 19 children under sixteen.

Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., Master of the Haberdashers' Company, on Wednesday night entertained a number of guests, many of whom were members of the School Board, at a banquet in Haberdashers' Hall. Lord Napier and Ettrick, Viscount Sandon, M.P., the Lord Mayor, Sir C. Reed, Mr. Goschen, M.P., and Mr. Hubbard, M.P., were among the speakers.

The annual ball given to the patients of Bethlem Hospital took place on Tuesday, in the large ball-room of that institution. All the patients, men and women, who were well enough took part in this entertainment. These, with the officers and some of the governors and their friends, made up a large party. The kind-hearted treasurer, Mr. John Baggallay, was present with the ladies of his family; and Dr. W. Rhys Williams, the resident physician, acted as master of the ceremonies with his wonted geniality and grace.

At a meeting of the Royal Historical Society, on Thursday week, a paper was read by Dr. George Harris, F.S.A., on "Ancient Funeral Solemnities and Modes of Sepulture, including Cremation." The paper was illustrated by numerous diagrams prepared by Dr. Harris, principally from drawings made by himself in different countries, including one representing the contents of a sarcophagus found at Pompeii. Another diagram represented a bronze bier in use among the Romans. The paper led to an animated discussion.

A meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, last week, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, to consider the desirability of establishing a home for the treatment of persons addicted to intemperate habits in the upper and middle classes. It is proposed to establish the home partly by voluntary contributions and partly by subscriptions in shares of £25 each. Several subscriptions were announced, including Mr. J. W. Campbell, £500; the Rev. H. Wilder, £500; Sir Rutherford Alcock, £100; Mrs. Dalrymple, £100; Sir J. Paget, £50.

The Brown Institution, in the Wandsworth-road, is a curious feature in London. Lame dogs and sick horses and donkeys form the outdoor patients of this hospital. The *Medical Press and Circular* states that it was established by a gentleman who died twenty years ago, leaving over £20,000 for this purpose, bequeathed to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the University of London, for the purpose of establishing and upholding an institution for investigating, studying, and, without charge beyond immediate expenses, endeavouring to cure maladies, distempers, and injuries which any quadrupeds or birds useful to man may be found subject to.

There was an incident of more than ordinary interest at the weekly meeting of the School Board for London on Wednesday. Ernest George Harmer, of the Wesleyan Schools, Dalston, the winner of the Numa Hartog Scholarship, was called before the board and warmly congratulated on his success, both by Sir Charles Reed, the chairman, and by Mr. Currie, the vice-chairman of the board. Master Harmer is under thirteen years of age. There was some discussion respecting a statement by Canon Gregory as to the relative cost of Church and board schools. The report of the school management committee suggesting amendments to the scheme for examinations in religious knowledge was also considered.

The annual festival in aid of the funds of the London Coffee and Eating-House Keepers' Benevolent Association will take place at the London Tavern on April 6, on which occasion the Lord Mayor will preside, supported by the Sheriffs.

In the board-room of the Charing-cross Hospital, on Wednesday, Mr. Hancock, who has long been connected with the medical work of that institution, was presented with his portrait (painted by Mr. Richmond, R.A.) by a committee representing the subscribers, who comprise a number of old friends of the hospital, and persons who have been more or less associated with Mr. Hancock in the discharge of his medical duties or have been his pupils.

Mendelssohn's "Elijah" is announced for the next performance of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, under the direction of Mr. Barnby, on Tuesday next, the 23rd inst., with Madame Marie Roze, Miss Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Whitney, and others, as the principal vocalists.—The next Popular Ballad Concert will take place on Saturday next, the 27th inst., when Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Thurley Beale, and others, will sing, and Mr. Henry Logé will make his debut there as a pianist. The Part-Song Choir of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, under Mr. Barnby's direction, will, as usual, sing several madrigals and part-songs.—A Welsh Festival Concert is announced for St. David's Day (March 1).

Sir Garnet Wolseley inspected the London Scottish Volunteers in Westminster Hall last Saturday, and presented the prizes won in rifle competition during the season. In addressing the corps Sir Garnet complimented them on their efficiency, and spoke in praise of the volunteer movement generally.—The presentation of the prizes to the successful competitors of the Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade took place on Thursday week at their head-quarters, Shaftesbury-street.—Mr. J. Holms, M.P., presiding. Dancing to the band of the regiment brought the evening's proceedings to a pleasant close. The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy on Thursday afternoon presented the prizes to the successful competitors of the Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers, at the Hall of Lincoln's Inn.

Dr. Frankland, reporting on the water supply of the metropolis during January, states that the Chelsea, Grand Junction, Southwark, and Lambeth Companies again furnished Thames flood water of very bad quality, and far inferior to that delivered by the West Middlesex Company. The East London Company's water, derived partly from the Lea and partly from the Thames, as regards dissolved organic impurity, was no better than the Thames flood water. The New River Company's water was inferior to that supplied in December, but was much superior to any river water of the other companies. The samples of the Chelsea, Southwark, and Lambeth Companies' waters were somewhat turbid from imperfect filtration, and the suspended matter in each case contained moving organisms; whilst considerable quantities of the mycelium of a fungus were found in the Chelsea and Southwark waters. The Kent Company's water, from deep wells in the chalk, was uniformly bright and palatable.

By a report of the trustees of the Peabody Fund, it is shown that £380,284 has been expended on the objects of the gift, and that £213,342 remains; and also that at the end of last year there were 594 families, consisting of 3815 persons, residing in the various blocks of buildings erected as dwellings for the poor. Mr. James Moore, secretary to the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, writes to the *Times* stating that that company was incorporated after the creation of the Peabody Trust; that it has already erected 1452 dwellings, each distinct and complete in itself, for the accommodation of about 7000 persons; that 742 dwellings are at present in course of erection for about 5500 additional souls, and that the average cost per house, including land, has been not more than £167, or at about £33 per head of the population of the buildings. The rents average 1s. 11d. per room, and include water and separate domestic conveniences, as against 1s. 10d. charged by the Peabody Trust for a room with the joint use of the conveniences indicated. The company has from the first paid a yearly dividend of 5 per cent. out of its net profit.

There were 2488 births and 1726 deaths registered in London last week. The births were 31 below, and the deaths exceeded by 91, the average numbers. The deaths included 1 from smallpox, 11 from measles, 46 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 62 from whooping-cough, 23 from different forms of fever, and 15 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of whooping-cough, which had been 39 and 47 in the two previous weeks, further rose to 62 last week. The 46 deaths from scarlet fever exceeded by 3 those in the previous week. The 23 deaths from fever showed a further decline from the numbers returned in the four preceding weeks, and were 21 below the average; 3 were certified as typhus, 17 as enteric or typhoid, and 3 as simple continued fever. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the week ending Jan. 30 had declined to 409, in the past two weeks increased to 429 and 510 respectively. The latter number exceeded the corrected weekly average by 141, and included 332 from bronchitis, 117 from pneumonia, and 24 from asthma. In the "Greater London" 2906 births and 1997 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 35.0 and 24.8 per 1000 of the population. In the Outer Ring the death-rate from all causes and from the seven principal zymotic diseases was 18.6 and 1.3 per 1000 respectively, against 26.1 and 2.5 in Inner London. The mean temperature last week was 34.5 deg.

The Encyclical Letter of the Pope, containing the conditions for the indulgence of the jubilee of 1875, was read in the metropolitan Roman Catholic places of worship on Sunday, preceded by the following remarks:—"Our Holy Father Pope Pius IX. has granted to all Catholics throughout the world who rightly fulfil the required conditions, a solemn plenary indulgence, in form of jubilee, to be gained once during the year 1875. By this indulgence is meant a remission—to be obtained by those who by previous sacramental absolution are free from the guilt of all mortal sin—of the temporal punishment which they would otherwise have to undergo, either in this world or in purgatory, for the sins of which the guilt has been forgiven. As the indulgence of the great jubilee is granted only once in every twenty-five years, all Catholics are exhorted to do all in their power to obtain so great a benefit for their souls." The conditions for gaining the indulgence of the jubilee for the faithful in the Archbishop's diocese are—"1. To visit four times in the day for fifteen days the church of their mission or parish, for the purpose of praying earnestly to God for the prosperity and exaltation of the Church and of the Holy See, for the extirpation of heresies and the conversion of all who are in error, for the peace and union of all Christian people, and according to the intention of his Holiness the Sovereign Pontiff. 2. To confess their sins with sincere repentance, and worthily to receive the holy communion. Persons who are prevented by any real impediment from making the required visits to the churches, and children who have not made their first communion, may, instead of the said visits and holy communion, perform other works of piety, charity, and religion, to be prescribed by their confessors."

PARIS GRAND OPERA FANCY BALL.

The masquerade fancy ball at the new Grand Opera House in Paris, on Sunday night, the 7th inst., was arranged for the purpose of a charity fund to relieve the winter distress among the poor of that city. It seems, by all accounts, to have been less remarkable as a display of fashion and gaiety than most people had expected, but it produced £6000 for that beneficent object. We give an illustration of the scene at this entertainment. A temporary flooring had been laid down over the stalls and orchestra, level with the stage, at the bottom of which Strauss's band was installed. This immense space was very imperfectly lighted; and the access to it, through the front boxes and by means of an improvised staircase, was narrow and inconvenient. It was filled with men in evening dress slowly moving backwards and forwards. Most of the boxes were empty. The favourite resort was in the atrium and on the monumental staircase, which remained crowded throughout the night, and also the big foyer, which was equally crammed. Marshal MacMahon was not present.

THE FIJI ISLANDS.

The Royal Colonial Institute, at 15, West Strand, is rapidly growing to be an influential representative agency for gathering information and opinion concerning all the distant provinces of the Empire, and for assisting the Legislature and the public press to discuss questions affecting their manifold interests. Its meeting last Tuesday, at the Pall-mall Restaurant (late Gallery of Illustration, in Waterloo-place), was one of special importance. The Duke of Manchester presided, and was supported by Sir James Fergusson, Bart., late Governor of New Zealand, and formerly of South Australia; Sir Arthur Gordon, K.C.M.G., who has just been appointed Governor of the Fiji Islands, after ruling successively in New Brunswick, in Trinidad, and in the Mauritius; Mr. C. Du Cane, late Governor of Tasmania; and Sir Charles Wingfield, M.P., formerly Chief Commissioner of Oude.

A very complete and accurate narrative of the recent annexation of the Fiji Islands, with favourable comments upon the policy herein adopted by her Majesty's present Administration, was read to the meeting by Mr. F. W. Chesson. It gave rise to a spirited, though almost unanimous, discussion, in which the chief speakers were Mr. E. Jenkins, M.P., Agent for the Canadian Dominion, Sir James Fergusson, the Bishop of Melbourne, Sir Charles Wingfield, Mr. R. W. Fowler, Mr. R. C. Haliburton, of Nova Scotia, Mr. F. Young, honorary secretary to the Institute, Mr. Michie, Agent-General for Victoria, and the newly-appointed Governor of Fiji, Sir Arthur Gordon. All these and the meeting in general heartily agreed in their satisfaction with the course that has at length been pursued; and by which, at the urgent request of the natives, both chiefs and people, the cession of those valuable islands was finally accepted. This has been found, as we have repeatedly said in years past it would be found, the only means of putting a stop to the Polynesian slave trade, and to those iniquities and cruelties practised by lawless adventurers of English race which cost the life of Bishop Coleridge Patteson. It is only to be regretted that the annexation was not carried into effect in 1859, or at least in 1870, when a great deal of crime and human suffering, and waste of money, as well as time, might have been saved.

The new colony will not, for some time to come, have a representative Government, but will be ruled with discretionary powers, safely intrusted to Sir Arthur Gordon. The cost of its Government will be partly defrayed by joint contributions of £4000 each from New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, and South Australia or Tasmania. The Fiji Archipelago, containing nearly two hundred large and small islands, is a counterpart, in the South Pacific, to the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands in the North Pacific Ocean. The situation, some hundreds of miles north of New Zealand and east of Australia, commands great facilities for commerce, being on the line of steam-navigation to San Francisco. The climate is semi-tropical, and the soil is exceedingly fertile, producing the best qualities of sugar and cotton in great abundance. The natives, though a remnant is still utterly savage, have commonly shown a disposition to receive Christian teaching, and a large part of them is claimed by the Wesleyan missions for regular instruction in churches and schools. Thakambau, the late King, has gone to visit Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of New South Wales.

At the next monthly meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, Mr. Michie, of Victoria, is to read a paper on the eastern parts of Papua or New Guinea, recently explored by Captain Moresby in H.M.S. Basilisk; and there will be a debate on the projected annexation of territory in that island, so important for the trade of Australia and China.

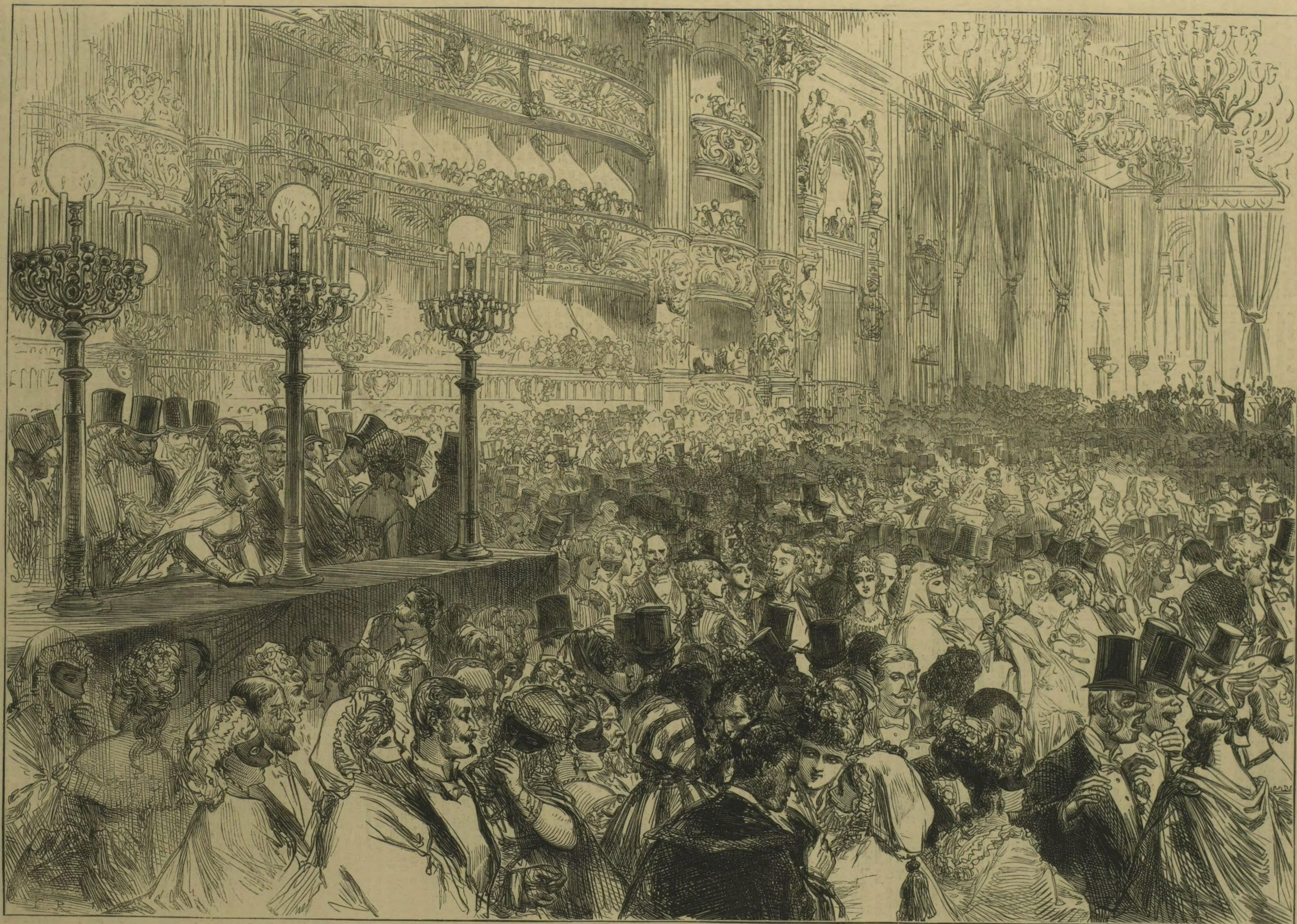
SAVING LIFE.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held on Tuesday at the offices, Trafalgar-square, the bronze clasp (the recipient having already received the bronze medal in 1864, the silver medal in 1867, and the silver clasp in 1869 for saving life) was awarded to Mr. W. T. Streader, examining officer of her Majesty's Customs at Shoreham, for attempting to save Robert Brazier, who had been thrown out of a life-boat. On the recommendation of the Earl of Carnarvon, the bronze medal was awarded to Sergeant Kelly and testimonials inscribed on parchment to Privates Wilson and Mytten, all of the Cape of Good Hope Frontier Armed and Mounted Police, for going through the surf and conveying a rope to the barque *Nova Bella*, which was wrecked at Paards Kraal, Cape of Good Hope, in December last, and saving the whole of the crew, consisting of twelve Italian sailors.

Testimonials inscribed on vellum, recording the services rendered, were also presented to Henry White, John Rowden, and Jacob Woon (who was awarded the bronze medal in 1839), for rushing through a heavy surf and rescuing six of the crew of the French barque *Marie Reine*, wrecked on the Chesil Beach, Portland, on the 24th ult.; to Mrs. Mary Ann Sallen, for saving Henry Davidson, who fell into the water at Scrap's-gate, Minster, Kent, on the 28th ult.; to Denis Ashworth, for trying (but, unfortunately, without success) to save Sarah Taylor, who accidentally fell into 8 ft. of water in a mill-pond at Rochdale on Dec. 5, the night being very dark and cold; to Jesse Selwood, a private in the 39th Regiment, for saving Edward Goy, a gunner in the Royal Horse Artillery, who sank while bathing in the Haroo river, at Hussan Abdul, Bengal, on April 24 last; and to George Andrews, for saving William Hayles, who fell through the ice into 14 ft. of water, on a pond at Scarborough, on the 5th ult.

The Corporation of Blackburn has purchased the local waterworks, under guarantee to pay the company 9 per cent on its capital for the first five years, and afterwards 9½ per cent.

A Reuter's telegram states that the portion of Murillo's "St. Anthony," comprising the figure of the saint, cut away from the great painting in Seville Cathedral, and lately recovered in New York, has arrived at Cadiz.



FANCY-DRESS BALL AT THE NEW GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, PARIS, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.



"THE PRESENTATION: ENGLISH LADIES VISITING A MOOR'S HOUSE."—BY J. B. BURGESS.

"THE PRESENTATION."

Many of our readers will no doubt remember to have seen the admirable picture by Mr. J. B. Burgess, which we engrave, when it was exhibited at the Royal Academy last year. The artist—always refined and intelligent—was more than usually fortunate in the conception of his subject, and his treatment was distinguished by appropriate delicacy. Few painters understand so well the dramatic niceties of attitude, gesture, and expression requisite to deal successfully with a theme of polite comedy. The great point in this pleasantly imagined incident is, of course, the contrast between the Oriental and the Western races and civilisation—the Moors who are scattered along the northern seaboard of Africa being but an offshoot from the East. The Moors, happily for artists in search of the picturesque, if not also for themselves, have hardly yet commenced to imitate, like other nations farther East, the habits, customs, and costumes of the "Franks." They remain distinct and diverse in almost every particular. Hence the sense of strangeness when they are brought into contact as here. The surprise is, very naturally, betrayed more naively by the children and by the Moor's women-folk, leading, as they do, a life of comparative seclusion. The contrast is great in complexion, temperament, family life, and household arrangements, but it is most obvious in the costumes. Eastern costumes are singularly immutable. Trustworthy authorities assure us that the garments worn by a modern Arab or Moor are probably almost identical with those worn in the times of the patriarchs. Western costumes, on the contrary—at least, those of the ladies—are ceaselessly changing, and probably the fashions adopted by the graceful young dames in this picture are already antiquated in the eyes of our fair readers. The Moor, with characteristic Oriental politeness, is endeavouring, by his hospitable urbanity, to remove the embarrassment of the situation; and the ladies second his efforts by their smiling affability, but the little ones are undisguisedly phenomena to each other. The sturdy English boy in his sailor suit stands eyeing the little fellow in petticoats and fez with a touch of the cool assurance of John Bull, at which the latter is, excusably enough, a little abashed; while his little sister, naturally more shy under the inspection, clings closer to her father. The ladies of the harem and the black nurse evidently regard the visit and "presentation" of the strangers as a sort of practical joke. The points of this genial picture are, however, rendered by the artist too well to require comment.

FINE ARTS.

The annual exhibition of water-colour drawings at Messrs. Agnew's gallery, Waterloo-place, is now open. The collection fully justifies its description, as consisting of "selected high-class" works. Several deceased masters are particularly well represented, including Turner (especially in his early period), David Cox, Dewint, Copley Fielding, Bonnington, Barrett, Prout, Stanfield, and Roberts. There are also examples of various members of both the societies, and of outsiders, British and foreign. Peculiar interest attaches to some studies for, or repêché of, celebrated pictures by artists who are seldom seen in the medium of water colours.

Miss Thompson's now famous picture of the "Roll Call," after making a most successful tour in the provinces, is being exhibited at the gallery of the Society of French Artists, New Bond-street. With it is also being exhibited a collection of water-colour drawings by modern artists.

The forty-ninth annual exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy opened, on Saturday, at Edinburgh; and the forty-sixth exhibition of paintings and sculpture in connection with the Royal Hibernian Academy was opened in Dublin, on Monday afternoon, in presence of the Lord Lieutenant and a fashionable assemblage.

The director of the National Gallery reports that there were 807,304 visitors last year to the building in Trafalgar-square, and to the collection there were added fourteen pictures from the Barker sale, and several others which were bequeathed.

The annual volume for 1874 of the monthly art-serial entitled *The Portfolio* has lately been published by Messrs. Jackson, Seeley, and Halliday. Under the able editorship of Mr. Hamerton, this work has attained an important position alike as regards the value of its letterpress and the excellence of its etched illustrations.

The lamented John Leech, whose pencil almost rivalled the pens of Dickens and Thackeray in representing the humorous characteristics of our social life, has left a treat yet in store for us. Among the drawings which at his death came into the possession of his sister, and the purchase of which Mr. Ruskin advised to be made on account of the nation, were some now prepared for publication. A series called "The Children of the Mobility," done in 1841, is produced by Messrs. R. Bentley and Son, and will no doubt be found acceptable. It shows the queer ways and manners of a swarm of neglected little people, boys and girls, in the streets of London. "Young Spicey and Tater Sam," encouraged by the cabman and the butcher's boy to a match at fisticuffs; Bob White and Nick Baggs, the miserable chimney-sweepers; the Flinn family hanging about a ginshop door; the wretched Blenkinsops, exciting pity in a small young lady who looks upon them from the window of her father's splendid coach; the muffin-boy exchanging brisk chaff with his friends in other employments; and the Italian hurdy-gurdy or barrel-pianoforte player, are here portrayed to the life. The hand and mind of John Leech will be recognised at a glance.

The Commissioners of Irish Church Temporalities report that the expenditure necessary to carry out the compensation clause of the Irish Church Act will amount to £11,560,000, more than three millions sterling above the estimate when Mr. Gladstone introduced that measure.

The niece of Lady Franklin writes to the *Times*, by desire of her aunt, to correct a statement which has been published that Lady Franklin had contributed or offered to contribute £1000 towards the expenses of the Arctic Expedition. The confusion has doubtless arisen from the fact of the recent renewal of the reward of £2000 offered by Lady Franklin for the recovery of the records of her husband's expedition.

The official inquiry into the loss of the *La Plata* has been concluded. Mr. Balguy said that the Court were agreed unanimously that the vessel, on leaving Gravesend, was perfectly strong and seaworthy, that she was not overladen, that her cargo was properly stowed, and the trim was not the actual cause of the loss. He added that there was not the slightest shadow of evidence for the imputation of drunkenness that had been made on the captain and the first engineer, and on the first, second, and third mates. With reference to the other charges, the Court would take time to consider their judgment. They were unanimous in exonerating the captain. In answer to a question put by Mr. Cohen on behalf of the underwriters, Mr. Balguy said that he thought the loss of the vessel was not due to want of proper trim.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

In an ordinary sense, Parliament has been fulfilling the prediction that this is to be an easy-going Session. Except the introduction of a couple of measures by the Lord Chancellor, the House of Lords has done literally nothing, and that august assembly usually has met only to adjourn. Then, in the Commons, a sitting till twelve o'clock has been the exception, and risings between seven and eight the rule. The two or three Government measures which have been launched are readily postponed for any reasonable time; and of the five-and-forty bills brought in by private members, only perhaps four have reached their second stage, two of them only to be ignominiously quashed. But the lower House has been fortunate in episodes which were interesting and even exciting, and are much more enjoyed than dry practical legislation. It is to be feared that the Irish Home-Rule members, with Mr. Sullivan as their deputy-leader for the time being, are so demeaning themselves as to engender a feeling that they cannot be spared from the Imperial Parliament, since they alone are productive just now of any amusement derivable from the dear delights of personal questions. This is a mission which the House accepts, esteems, and will cherish, and it will never consent to part with the missionaries.

A short while ago, Mr. Sullivan, whose normal fervour and restlessness has been intensified by a consciousness of being in a position of responsibility towards the section of the House to which he belongs, demanded in a formal question from Mr. Lopes, the member for Frome, whether it was true that in a speech to his constituents in last September he had called the Irish Home-Rule members a "disreputable band." In reply that gentleman, in a lawyerlike way, "confessed and avoided," quibbled upon the meaning of words, and appeared, on the whole, to be rather chuckling over the matter. Thereupon Mr. Sullivan, bursting with indignation, signified that he should treat the offence as a question of privilege. Now a question of privilege, like bully Bottom's lion among ladies, is a fearful thing, and not the less because, after keeping the House in for some time a state of awe, it invariably ends in nothing. When the important day came on Mr. Sullivan was evidently overcharged with rhetorical combustibles, and, in brief phrase, he completely over-did his case, so beat it out that the bits of really amusing matter were, as it were, washed away by a flood of irrelevancy. He took occasion to marshal several affronts to the Home Rulers, which appeared in Conservative speeches in the recess; and especially he dwelt on some observations of Sir John Astley, which caused some sensation at the time, but which had long ago been retracted and condoned. In dealing with Mr. Lopes's case he was redundant, even pleonastic, and, to coin a word, he dulified circumstances and language which might have been made interesting, or at least comical. It seemed, from the intervention of Mr. O'Connor Power, with his usual rhetorical vigour, and Sir Colman O'Loughlin, in his usual slash-splash manner, that the Home Rulers intended to make a debate, and therefore Mr. Disraeli interposed, and in a very few moments put the House into a mirthful humour, being on the surface all courtesy and conciliation, while there was an under-current of ridicule and sarcasm in what he said. A special instance of his matter may be mentioned. It had happened that Mr. Lopes said that the obnoxious words in question were used in an after-dinner speech, and Mr. Sullivan, alluding to that remark, solemnly denounced it, delivered a jeremiad on the intemperate habits of the upper classes of this country, and, with grim humour, invoked Sir Wilfrid Lawson to undertake the cure of the infirmity in this respect of Mr. Lopes. Adverting to this, the Prime Minister, with indescribable drollery, said that most speeches in this country, certainly of the House of Commons, and in particular of his own, were after-dinner speeches, and that it was invidious to treat critically a single compliance with a national custom. The subject had now assumed a comical aspect, and when Mr. Newdegate, in his sepulchral manner, inquired what was going to be done, a burst of laughter showed that all seriousness had departed from the episode; and the ceremony of having the words complained of taken down and read by the clerk at the table, and the motion that they constituted a breach of privilege, were mere "leather and prunella." In rather a bumptious tone, but in definite phrase, Mr. Lopes apologised; and the house, having had one of its favourite whets between five o'clock and seven, went to dinner.

Before leaving this subject, it should be said that the next day Sir John Astley, in a manly way, stood forward and explained that he had promptly withdrawn his "unclassical" observations on being appealed to by an aggrieved Irish member; but he emphatically declared that he had done so solely from his innate sense of having made a mistake, and not because he "was frightened by an Irishman."

One evening the small amount of business which was to be done had been done by six o'clock, and the House was dispersing, when Mr. Hart Dyke, the Secretary to the Treasury, suddenly rose and moved for certain papers relating to the conviction for felony and the escape from his sentence of transportation by John Mitchel, a quondam Irish patriot of the era of Irish rebellion in 1848. It had been learned by telegraph that this personage of bad eminence had been that day returned unopposed for the county of Tipperary, and of course this was taken as the first step in a process of rendering the election void. There was one Irish member present, and, as a military man, Captain Nolan was not to be taken by surprise; but he boldly intervened with a protest against such premature action. As it happened, a small group of Irish members were gathered together under circumstances which caused them to be easily found, and they hastened into the House. First, and before them all, came Mr. Sullivan, fire in his eye, resentment in his aspect, and, as it were, with a clash and a clatter. Popo-Homerically speaking, it might be said of him

Dire was the clang and dreadful from afar
Of armed Tydides rushing to the war.

No doubt, in a certain degree, he was equal to the occasion, for he dashed into a varied and perfervid speech; and, though repudiating Mr. Mitchel as a political co-thinker, because that person is an advocate for a separate Kingdom of Ireland, while he only wants a separate Irish Parliament, he made out an insult to Ireland in the taking of a step towards the barring of the House of Commons against the entrance of an escaped prisoner and a man who had broken his parole of honour. He was the more outraged, perhaps, because Mr. Disraeli had very quietly, and without comment, given notice of a motion for voiding the election. The little body of Home Rulers, reinforced by a single English member, went to a division, and exactly a baker's dozen of them recorded their sympathy with rebellion and repeal of the union in the person of Mr. Mitchel.

By the generosity of the House, which accepted the judicious advice of Mr. Disraeli, Dr. Kenealy was allowed to take his seat in an assembly wherein he could not find two members to perform the usual office of introducing him. It was significant that in the second discussion of the case of Mr. Mitchel, the leaders of the Opposition acted in concert against the proposal of the Government, and dealt with the

subject so numerous that they saved the Irish members all trouble; while the closing of their ranks stung Mr. Disraeli into one of the speeches which he was accustomed to deliver when he was, whether as a minister or a chief of Opposition, in a hopeless minority.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week Lord Beauchamp brought down a message from the Crown, thanking their Lordships for their loyal and dutiful Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne. The Lord Chancellor, in introducing a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to letters patent for inventions, explained at some length that the provisions of the measure were founded upon the recommendations contained in the reports of a Royal Commission and of a Committee of the House of Commons, and resolutions passed by the International Patent Congress which met at Vienna in 1873. The present Commissioners of Patents are the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the law officers of the Crown. The bill proposes the enlargement of the Commission by the addition of three members on the nomination of the Board of Trade, and of two more on the nomination of the Lord Chancellor. It was also proposed that there shall be attached to the Patent Office not less than two nor more than four officers, who will be termed Examiners of Patents, and who will devote the whole of their time to becoming acquainted with the contents of the Patent Office. Among other things, the bill provides that all patents shall, after the expiration of two years, be liable to be recalled, on the ground that the patentee either failed to use his invention or to grant licenses to proper persons on reasonable terms. It is likewise provided by the bill that for any foreign invention no patent shall be granted in this country, except to the foreign patentee or his agent. At present the patent is granted for fourteen years. The Lord Chancellor's bill proposes that in future it shall be granted only for seven years, but shall be renewable for another seven, on a special appeal being lodged before the expiration of the seven years with the Lord Chancellor and Judge of the High Court, and their being satisfied that the extension is desirable. But the Lord Chancellor decides that no prolongation beyond the fourteen years shall in any case be permitted. At present the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has power to prolong the patent for another seven or even fourteen years. Following the recommendation of the Royal Commission of 1865, the Lord Chancellor takes away this power. Every department of the public service is to be at liberty to use an invention on terms which, if they cannot be arranged between the department and the patentee, shall be settled by the Treasury. His Lordship stated that an arrangement had been made by the Treasury to locate the Patent Museum upon an adequate space of ground at South Kensington, and to transfer the subject of copyright designs from the superintendence of the Board of Trade to the Patent Commission. A bill for the registration of trade marks would be introduced into the House of Commons. Lord Granville acknowledged the clearness of the statement made by the Lord Chancellor, but deferred any remarks he might have to make on the bill till a future stage. After some observations from the Duke of Somerset, the bill was read the first time.

The business of the House on Monday was comprised in the putting and answering a question relative to the affairs of Roumania, Lord Derby remarking that, as negotiations on the subject were going on, he was not prepared to lay on the table any papers relating to it.

The only incident of note in Tuesday's brief sitting was the fact that Lord Shaftesbury called attention to the case of a climbing boy who had been suffocated in a flue near Cambridge, concerning which Lord Beauchamp replied that Government could not give any further information on the subject, and that it was not a case for special inquiry, as the person implicated in the matter had been found guilty of manslaughter by a coroner's jury, and would be dealt with in the course of law.

On Thursday their Lordships adjourned after a sitting which only occupied about twenty minutes.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the motion for a new writ for an election at Stroud, yesterday week, Mr. C. E. Lewis moved an amendment that the writ be suspended until three days after the evidence taken before the Election Judge has been printed and circulated amongst members. A long debate followed, and the motion for the issuing of the writ was agreed to, on a division, by 184 to 73. At the request of Lord Hartington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer consented to postpone the second reading of the Friendly Societies Bill to a later date than Monday, for which day it had been fixed. A bill to repeal the Adulteration of Food Acts and to make better provision for the sale of food and drugs in a pure state was introduced by Mr. Slater-Booth.

Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright took their seats on Monday for the first time this Session. They sat together on the front Opposition bench, many removes from the seat occupied by the Marquis of Hartington, as leader of the Liberal party. In answer to questions put in the early part of the sitting, the Attorney-General said it was his intention to move that the House should pray the Crown to issue a Royal commission to inquire into the existence of corrupt practices at the last election for the borough of Boston; Mr. Egerton stated, on the part of the Admiralty, that the estimated cost of the Arctic Expedition is £98,000; and Mr. Bourke, speaking for the Foreign Office, said that the Government have advised her Majesty to recognise the new kingdom of Spain. Mr. Sullivan afterwards raised a question of privilege with regard to the speech in which Mr. Lopes was reported to have alluded to the Home Rulers in Parliament as "a disreputable band;" but, after a conciliatory speech by Mr. Disraeli and an expression of regret on the part of Mr. Lopes, the motion was withdrawn. Subsequently the Artisans' Dwellings Bill was discussed, generally in a tone of qualified approval, and read the second time without a division; and resolutions on which bills relating to pensions are to be based were agreed to. Before the House rose one or two bills of minor importance were brought in.

On Tuesday Sir John Astley, who had been referred to by Mr. Sullivan on the previous day as having used improper language respecting Home Rule members, read a correspondence which he had had with Mr. O'Clery, member for Wexford, in which he had withdrawn the expressions complained of. Early in the evening Mr. Newdegate obtained leave to bring in a bill for the inspection of monastic and conventual institutions. Afterwards the Public Worship Facilities Bill, the object of which is to enable the services of the Established Church to be used in chapels and other places without the leave of incumbents, was read the second time with but little discussion. On the motion of Sir Henry James, the second reading of the bill for regulating the duties and expenses of returning officers at Parliamentary elections was agreed to; and a bill to amend a defect in the Common Law Procedure Act, which enables foreign corporations to sue

persons in this country, although they themselves cannot be sued, was also read the second time. Subsequently Mr. Hart Dyke moved for documents relating to the conviction and escape of John Mitchell; and in the course of a discussion which followed Mr. Disraeli gave notice that on Thursday he would move that Mr. Mitchell, as an escaped and unpardoned felon, is incapable of sitting in the House, and that a new writ be issued for Tipperary. On a division, Mr. Dyke's motion was carried by 178 to 13. It was then ordered that the papers be printed, and taken into consideration on Thursday; and Mr. Martin gave notice that on Wednesday he would move for returns relating to the names, composition, and selection of the jurors by whom Mitchell was convicted. The Common Law Procedure Act (1852) was read the second time.

Mr. Barclay, on Wednesday, moved the second reading of his Wild Animals (Scotland) Bill, the object of which is to abolish the existing Scottish game law and to substitute for it a law of trespass. The motion was discussed at some length, and on a division was rejected by 178 votes to 66. The second reading of the bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, which had not been before the House since 1873, was next proposed by Sir Thomas Chambers. Mr. Arthur Mills moved to reject it, and after a debate the bill was thrown out by 171 to 142.

On Thursday the House at its meeting presented an unusually crowded and animated appearance. The benches on both sides were nearly filled, and the strangers' gallery, even before prayers, was completely occupied. At about ten minutes after four o'clock Dr. Kenecaly, the new member for Stoke-on-Trent, entered the door of the House, accompanied by Mr. Whalley. They occupied seats on the immediate right of the door until the Speaker called upon new members to approach the table. The utmost silence prevailed at the time. The Speaker having called upon new members desirous of taking their seats in this House to approach the table, Dr. Kenecaly walked up the lobby alone, and unaccompanied by any person. On arriving at the table, the Speaker, addressing him, said—I have to point out that, according to the usual practice of this House, when an honourable member appears for the first time in this House it is necessary that he should be introduced by two members. I now ask whether there are two members of the House present to introduce the hon. gentleman. After a short pause, Dr. Kenecaly said, I am, Sir, aware of the practice, but I am not aware of any rule or law of the House to deprive a new member of the right of taking the oath and his place in this House. This practice of the House, I believe, has been established since 1830 (Order, order). The Speaker: Order, order. It is not for the hon. member to discuss the rules of the House. At present all I have to do is to point out to the House that the practice now observed has been in existence since the year 1688. I find the following resolution in the Journals of the House, dated Feb. 23, 1688:—"The House has been informed that it was the nature and custom of the House for a new member coming to the House to be introduced to the Chamber by two members, making his obeisance, in order that he may be better known to the House; whereupon a resolution was passed that the said order and custom should for the future be observed." That order and custom has been observed by the House from that day to this; and, having had a diligent search made in the Journals of the House, I do not find any departure from that practice has ever been sanctioned. It appears to me, and no doubt the House will be of the same opinion, that the object of this resolution is the identity of the member. It is my duty in this chair to see that the resolutions of the House are carried out. Should the House think fit on this special occasion to dispense with the resolutions of the House, of course I am prepared to comply (cries of "No, no!") Dr. Kenecaly: Am I to understand that you will not hear me on that matter? The Speaker: According to the practice of the House, when the conduct of a member, or any action taken by a member, is in question, it is usual, while the matter is under the consideration of the House, for the member to withdraw. I would submit, therefore, that until the present question is settled it would be proper for the hon. member to withdraw. Dr. Kenecaly bowed to the Speaker, and, retiring backwards from the table, withdrew. Mr. Disraeli: I beg to move that the ordinary rule be not on this occasion insisted upon, the identity of the member not being in question (much laughter). Although I believe that the rule, as a general rule, is an excellent one, and I trust that it will be strictly observed in the future, yet I think there are circumstances connected with the present case which render it desirable that we should not insist upon it on this occasion. After some discussion, Mr. Disraeli's motion was carried. Dr. Kenecaly then re-entered the House, and having taken the oath and signed the roll, shook the extended hand of the Speaker, and then retired from the House. On the first order of the day, being the consideration of the papers relating to the conviction and escape of Mr. John Mitchell from custody, Mr. Disraeli moved a resolution, which stated in effect that Mr. John Mitchell, a convicted felon, not having received a pardon, nor served his term of imprisonment, was incapacitated to sit in that House as a member of Parliament. After some discussion the resolution was agreed to without a division.

Mrs. Whyborn, an old inhabitant of Hastings, died on Wednesday, aged one hundred years and five months.

The committee of the National Agricultural Union decided at a sitting at Leamington on Monday, to send out 290 unionists to Ontario. They will sail from Liverpool on the 25th inst. The authorities at Ontario having arranged to receive 1000 farm labourers, 700 more will be forwarded in March.

A new book of reference for all classes of distinguished contemporary characters has been published by Messrs. Routledge and Sons, which appears to be of the greatest general utility. It is "The Upper Ten Thousand," combining, for most ordinary and practical occasions, the services of a Peerage, a Parliamentary Guide, and a Who's Who of the Law List, Clergy List, Army and Navy Lists, which relate to the superior official grades. The aggregate number, indeed, of the persons whose names, dignities, and employments are here described cannot approach that proverbial figure which gives a popular title to this volume. But they have wives and sons and daughters, and other relatives, who may, in some instances, be allowed to muster among "The Upper Ten Thousand" upon the strength of such a family connection. The name is therefore not unlikely to be warranted by the fact; and the editor, Mr. Adam Bisset Thom, seems to have performed his task of investigating, verifying, and compiling this mass of various details with commendable skill and care. His work comprises all the members of noble families, all baronets, knights, companions of knightly orders, all bishops, deans, and archdeacons, all judges, lords lieutenant, colonial governors, and superior officers of the Army and Navy, besides the members of the House of Commons. Its comprehensive plan is well adapted for common use.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Acworth, William, to be Vicar of South Stoke.
Baldwin, Charles; Rector of Topcroft, Norfolk.
Barlow, G. H. P.; Rector of Chardstock All Saints', Dorset.
Barnes, George Edward; Rector of Somerton, Oxon.
Bartlett, Samuel Edwin; Perpetual Curate of Kingley.
Bellingham, John George; Rector of Harpley, Norfolk.
Bidder, H. J.; Vicar of Ryfield, Berks.
Brewer, H. J.; Curate of Alford, Lancashire; Perpetual Curate of Tansey.
Briggs, W. H.; Vicar of Oakworth, Kesteven, Yorkshire.
Brewer, Henry J. Wolyn; Rector of Hampton Poyle, Oxon.
Buckman, John Henry; Curate of Chertsey, Elmstead, Salop.
Butler, Henry Montagu; Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty.
Butler, Samuel Johnson; Rural Dean of Parth.
Callow, John Alfred; Perpetual Curate of Skirwith, Cumberland.
Coltman, G.; Prebendary of All Saints' the Rectory in Lincoln Cathedral.
Connor, George Henry; Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.
Crawford, George; Vicar of St. George's, Kendal, Westmorland.
Davies, J.; Prebendary of Moreton and Whaddon, Hereford Cathedral.
Duckworth, Robinson; Canon of Westminster.
Edwards, J. W. G.; Chaplain of the Dorset County Hospital, Dorchester.
Falkner, Robert Henry; Rector of Woodham Walter, Essex.
Farman, Samuel, jun.; Perpetual Curate of St. Nicholas', Harwich.
Forde, A. F.; Vicar of Wellesbourne.
Granville, Roger; Vicar of Charleotte.
Hallett, G. L.; Rector of Dunkerton.
Hamilton, James; Vicar of Melbourne, Cambs.
Hervey, S. H. A.; Perpetual Curate of Menton.
Howell, D.; Vicar of Wrexham, Denbigh.
Hodson, T.; Rector of Patterdale, Westmorland.
Homborsley, William; Rector of Kirk Ireton, Derbyshire.
Joy, Samuel; Minor Canon in Ripon Cathedral.
Maitland, Pelham; Rector of Holy Trinity, Birchfield.
Masters, J. H.; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Sussex.
Montsarrat, Henry; Chaplain of the Prison at Kendal.
Moon, George; Vicar of St. James-the-Less, Bethel-green.
Morgan, J. H.; Perpetual Curate of St. Augustine, Honor Oak, Kent.
Myles, James Percival; Vicar of St. Matthias, Bristol.
Nash, Frederick Gifford; Vicar of Clavering.
Pooley, James; Vicar of Little Milton, Oxon.
Porter, John Robinson; Vicar of Warling, Sussex.
Pott, Alfred; Vicar of Clifton, Hampden, Oxon.
Pready, D. H. C.; Curate of Longdon and Castlemorton.
Price, William Henry; Rector of Coin St. Dennis, Gloucestershire.
Puttock, William Michael; Vicar of St. Anne's, Hoxton.
Radcliffe, A. H. D.; Rector of Holwell, Beds.
Rogers, Percy, Rector of Simonburn; Rural Dean of Bellingham.
Samson, Edward; Perpetual Curate of Breerton, Staffordshire.
Shaw, G. A.; Rector of Aston Sandford, Bucks.
Shepherd, Charles William; Rector of Trotterscliffe, Kent.
Smith, Hasket; Vicar of Braunewell-cum-Anwick.
Swaly, W. P.; Perpetual Curate of St. Margaret's, Castleton, Durham.
Thompson, Charles Edward; Perpetual Curate of Kenn.
Thwaites, William; Perpetual Curate of Whittington, Norfolk.
Whitley, E. B.; Vicar of Brighthelm-cum-Great Easton, Leicestershire.
Wilson, Robert James; Vicar of Wolvercot, Oxon.
Wollaston, J. T. B.; Chaplain of Montgomery County Prison.
Wybeigh, Christopher; Rector of Scrayingham with Loppington, Yorkshire.

A conference of members of the Church of England has been held at the Cannon-street Hotel.

Earl Nelson has accepted the office of president of the London Free and Open Church Association for 1875.

Archdeacon Bickersteth, Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation, has been appointed to Lichfield deanery.

We are requested to state that, owing to special circumstances, the performance of Bach's "Passion Music" will not take place in Westminster Abbey this year.

The *Guardian* states that the Rev. T. H. Gillam, Mrs. Gillam, and Miss Gillam, on leaving Culham for Weaverham Vicarage, have received valuable testimonials of respect—a large massive silver salver, inkstand, casket, &c.

Judgment has been delivered by the Chancellor of the Consistory Court against the Rector of St. Vedast and St. Michael-le-Querne, who had applied for a faculty to legalise certain alterations he had made in the church, and in favour of the churchwardens, who had applied to have them removed. Notice of appeal to the Arches Court was given.

The Church of St. James, Kennington Park-road, was consecrated, on Tuesday morning, by the Bishop of Winchester. The church is not a new one, but has been restored from a very ruined condition. The Rev. J. Burch Harris is the new Vicar, and has undertaken to raise the money to pay for the alterations from among his 6000 parishioners.

The Company appointed for the Revision of the Authorised Version met at Westminster on the 8th, and ended their twenty-ninth session yesterday week. The revision was continued as far as Isaiah ix. 1. The Bishop of Llandaff has been compelled by his advanced age and the pressure of his episcopal duties to withdraw from active connection with the company.

The benefactions offered to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners during the past year towards providing endowments and parsonages exceeded £330,000. In the recent article which appeared in the *Quarterly Review* on Church progress it was stated that the total amount of the benefactions received by the Commissioners was £1,363,916, and that fresh ones were coming in at the rate of £120,000 per annum.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following gentlemen were on Thursday morning elected to the two vacant open classical scholarships at New College, Oxford:—Mr. A. R. Wickham, Exhibitioner of New College, formerly of Marlborough College; and Mr. L. H. Sargent, of Rugby School.

At Cambridge the Rev. E. J. Vaughan, M.A., Rector of Harpenden, Honorary Canon of Peterborough, and late Fellow of Christ's, was on Saturday elected Hulsean Lecturer for the current year. The Hulsean prize for 1874 has been awarded to the Rev. A. J. Mason, B.A., Fellow of Trinity. Professor Cayley, who was Senior Wrangler and first Smith's prizeman in 1842, and now holds the Sadlerian Professorship in this University, has been created a Doctor of Mathematics and Physics by the University of Leyden. There was a large gathering in the Senate House on Thursday week to help the cause of the Universities' Mission in Central Africa.

Mr. Gladstone has declined to be nominated for the Lord Rectorship of Aberdeen University.

Field-Marshal the Duke of Cambridge presided, on Tuesday, at the award of commissions and prizes to pupils of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. The Empress Eugénie was among the company present, as her son, the Prince Imperial, was one of the successful candidates. Prince Louis Napoleon was seventh in proficiency of the cadets receiving commissions. In mathematics he passed sixth, and in fortifications and artillery seventh, in gymnastics fifth, and in horsemanship first. A satisfactory report of the academy was given.

A deputation from King's College had an interview with the Duke of Richmond and Lord Sandon, on Thursday week, to ask the Education Department to make an annual grant to King's College from the fund for educational purposes.

Under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, Mr. Goschen, on Thursday week, distributed the prizes and certificates gained by the students at the evening classes in connection with the City of London College, Leadenhall-street, and at the examinations of the Society of Arts and the Government Department of Science and Art. The ceremony was held in Sussex Hall.

Messrs. R. and H. Parnell, of Bishopsgate Without, have handed to the hon. secretary, Mr. Hugh Owen, a contribution of £1000 for the University College of Wales, in addition to £250 previously given.

The following gentlemen have been elected to scholarships and exhibitions at St. David's College, Lampeter:—Senior, value £35, J. L. Clougher, vice Stephen Thomas; old senior, £30, T. L. Williams, vice J. L. Clougher; Phillips, £21, William Rees, vice M. Hamer; Phillips, £21, John Jenkins, vice T. L. Williams; Simonbarn, £16, Thomas Rees, vice T. P. Lewis; Dery Ormond, £10, John Roberts, vice Thomas Rees. A sum of £10 was at the same time awarded to Mr. David Davies for his general proficiency. The Eldon Scholarship was not awarded.

The special commissioners appointed for the purposes of the Public Schools Act, 1868, have made a statute repealing all statutes, rules, orders, and regulations relating to the government of Rugby school which were in force at the time of the passing of the Public Schools Act, 1868. Two months are allowed for petitions to be presented to her Majesty in Council against the statute.

From the report of the Endowed Schools Commissioners, just published, it appears that during the past year fifty-two schemes were approved by her Majesty without Parliamentary intervention and that six were laid before Parliament, of which three were opposed by the Lords. Altogether 235 schemes of the Commissioners have been passed and others are under consideration.

LAW AND POLICE.

Several judgements on appeals have been delivered by the House of Lords. One of them established the validity of a bequest made by Mr. Yates to the London University College for the endowment of a chair of archaeology.

Lord Curriehill, on Tuesday, granted a decree in the Outer House of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, in a petition by the Earl of Fife to disentail his landed property, which include the estates of the Earldom of Mar, and those of Brecon and Limes, in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, and Caithness, which yield a free annual income of upwards of £60,000, and cover 250,000 acres. The consent of the heir of entail, Lord Macduff, M.P., was given to the petition. Provision was ordered to be made for a sum of £120,000 due to Lord Fife's four daughters, Lady Townshend, Lady Alexina Coventry, Lady Dupplin, and Lady Ida Duff, and the Earl was authorised to borrow preferable annuities to the extent of a million of money.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn presided at the annual meeting of the Barristers' Benevolent Association, yesterday week, and it was also attended by several other Judges and a large number of Queen's Counsel and junior members of the Bar.

Mr. Augustus Keppel Stephenson has been appointed to the solicitorship to the Treasury, vacant by the death of Mr. Gray.

Mr. Perkins, who applied for some shares in the Eupion Gas Company, afterwards filed a bill against the directors requiring an indemnity; but, as it appeared that no shares had been allotted to him, the Court held that there was no cognisable equity, and allowed the defendants' demurrer.

A special jury in the Court of Common Pleas has decided that Miss Bennett shall pay five guineas to Mr. Townsend, an Oxfordshire farmer, for her refusal to marry him after an engagement which was alleged to have existed for some years.

Damages to the amount of £100 were given, in the Court of Exchequer, last Saturday, by a jury, against the Metropolitan Railway Company, in a case of personal injury attributed to the negligence of some of the officials.

An action for libel, brought by Mr. Paffard, in the Court of Exchequer, against the publisher of the *Mining Journal*, on account of the quotation of some offensive matter concerning the plaintiff from an American paper, was settled by the offer and acceptance of a full apology and £100 damages.

The Irish Court of Queen's Bench delivered judgment last Saturday in the case of O'Keefe v. Cardinal Cullen, which was a motion to set aside the verdict for plaintiff directed by the Lord Chief Justice last Easter term. Great interest was manifested in the case, the court being crowded. Judge Barry gave judgment reversing the decision. Judges Fitzgerald and O'Brien concurred with Judge Barry, but the Lord Chief Justice upheld his previous opinion.

In the action brought by Mr. Callan, M.P., against an elector of Dundalk for accusing him of selling the borough for the highest he could get, the jury on Saturday last returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £25.

A professional dog-stealer was sentenced yesterday week, at the Middlesex Sessions, to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour, the longest term allowed by law for that class of offence. On Monday Herbert Martin, who had been convicted of having swindled Captain Heathorn, R.A., in selling him a horse—a wretched animal for a clever young hunter—was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour; and two men who had committed a burglary, and had stolen a large amount of property at the shop of an optician, were condemned to five and seven years' penal servitude respectively. Philip Braun and his wife were tried on Tuesday for having stolen bonds to the value of £1500, and other property belonging to Mrs. Hoppe, a widow, who lodged with them. The male prisoner was found guilty of receiving, and his wife of robbing, and on Thursday they were sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for eighteen months.

Messrs. Cruickshank and Turner, two of the directors of the London and Paris Banking Corporation, were brought before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, for conspiring with others to defraud a shareholder of £600. A petition is to be presented to wind up the company, and an adjournment was granted pending the proceedings in Chancery, the defendants being released on bail.

At Guildhall, on Wednesday, Alfred James Price was charged on remand with embezzling £210, belonging to his employers, the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. He was committed for trial.

At Bow-street Police Court, on Saturday, John Wilks, a cab proprietor, was fined 10s. and costs for not reporting to the police that one of his horses was suffering from glanders.

On Monday, at the Southwark Police Court, the keeper of a pit used for the purpose of dog-fighting was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour; and three men who had taken part in the cruel sport were fined £5 each, with the alternative of a month in prison.

A butcher, named Ott, was yesterday week convicted before the Lambeth police magistrate of having in his possession a quantity of meat unfit for human food, and was fined £20, with 25 ss. costs.

Dressed in men's clothes a woman has been acting as a cab-driver in London and Liverpool for many years. Her sex was discovered on being charged at the latter place with theft, for which she is undergoing three months' imprisonment.



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THE RETURN HOME.

FROM THE PICTURE BY F. FRIEDLÄNDER.



SIR H. KEATING, LATE JUSTICE OF THE COMMON PLEAS.



MR. JUSTICE FIELD.



1. Mr. Martin George's Lemon-Crested Cockatoo, eight years old. 2. Captain G. A. Gray's Macaw, two years nine months. 3. Mr. Wiener's Abyssinian Helmet-Bird. 4. Long-Tailed Glossy Starling (Mr. Wiener). 5. Pair of Cut-Throats (Mr. R. D. Waite). 6. Diamond Sparrow Cock (Miss Maria Judd). 7. Piping Bullfinch (Major Edwards). 8. Goldfinch and Bullfinch Mule (Mr. E. Sandell). 9. Pair of Bearded Tits (Miss Nora Mohr). 10. Ring Doves (Mr. T. Newmarch). 11. Belgian Canary (Mr. T. Rutter). 12. Blackbird (Mr. R. J. Troake). A Tiny Parrot, not numbered.

EXHIBITION OF CAGE-BIRDS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

SIR H. S. KEATING.

The retirement of Sir Henry Keating from the office of a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas has been duly noticed. His Lordship, on the first day of this month, at a sitting of this Court *in banco*, was accompanied by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Denman. The ceremony of his leave-taking was at two o'clock, when all the Judges present in Westminster Hall entered the court; the Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir Alexander Cockburn, and the Lord Chief Baron, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, taking their places on the right and left hand of Lord Coleridge, the Chief Justice of this Court. All the Judges and the Bar stood up while the Solicitor-General, Sir John Holker, addressed the retiring Judge, and the Bar continued standing during the reply of Mr. Justice Keating, who spoke under the influence of strong emotion. The scene was one which will long be remembered in Westminster Hall.

Sir Henry Singer Keating has completed the fifteen years of office entitling him to a pension. He is third son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Sheehy Keating, K.C.B., Colonel of the 33rd Regiment, by Mary Anne, daughter of Mr. James Singer, of Amandale, county of Dublin. He was born in 1804; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; and was married, in 1843, to Gertrude, daughter of the late Major-General Evans. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1832, and went the Oxford circuit, and was made a Q.C. and Benchet in his inn in 1849. He was appointed Solicitor-General in 1857, when he received the honour of knighthood, and held that office until 1858. He was again Solicitor-General in 1859, under Lord Palmerston's Government, for a short time before his elevation to the Bench, which took place in the same year. He sat in Parliament as Liberal member for Reading from 1852 until he became a Judge in 1859.

The portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

MR. JUSTICE FIELD.

The vacant seat in the Court of Common Pleas left by Sir H. Keating's retirement is now filled by Mr. Justice Archibald, who has, during the last two years, been one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench. His place in the last-mentioned Court is taken by a newly-created Judge, Mr. Justice Field, who has long been esteemed a sound and good lawyer. Mr. William Ventris Field, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Flint Field, of Fielden, Bedfordshire, was born in 1813. He was educated at Bruton Grammar School, in Somersetshire, and was at first articled to Messrs. Terrell, Barton, and Smale, solicitors, of Exeter, but was afterwards with Messrs. Price and Bolton, of Lincoln's Inn. He practised in that branch of the profession, in London, from 1840 to 1843, as one of the firm of Thompson, Debenham, and Field, of Salter's Hall-court; but from 1843, having entered himself as a member of the Inner Temple, and reading in the chambers of Mr. T. Kingdon, of the Western Circuit, he prepared for the Bar. He began, in 1847, to practise under the Bar as a special pleader. In 1850 he was called to the Bar, and joined the Western Circuit. This he afterwards exchanged for the Midland, where he gained a large practice, as well as in London, both in commercial cases at Guildhall and before the Privy Council. In 1864 Mr. Field was appointed one of the Queen's Counsel, and was elected a Benchet of the Inner Temple. He has latterly been the actual leader of the Midland Circuit, besides practising largely before the Judicial Committee and Railway Commissions, and other tribunals. His elevation to the Judicial Bench is decidedly approved by those, barristers as well as solicitors, who have watched his former career.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Charles Watkins, of 34, Parliament-street, Westminster.

CAGE-BIRD SHOW.

The twelfth annual exhibition of canaries and British and foreign cage birds was open at the northern end of the nave of the Crystal Palace from Saturday till Thursday. The bird show at the Crystal Palace has long been favourably known. But though the numbers of entries have been increasing year after year, the present exhibition was most successful, exceeding the last by as many as 300, the number of entries being nearly 1450. It was no less remarkable for the quality of the birds exhibited. This was shown by numerous tickets appended to the cages bearing the words "Special Prize," "Special Second Prize," "Special Third Prize," and so on. In several of the classes the judges found it extremely difficult to award the prizes, owing to the excellence of the birds shown. Of Norwich canaries 460 specimens were entered in thirteen classes, each of which afforded good opportunities of studying the points of excellence of those birds. The Belgians were forty-five in number; after these came the London Fancy, Spangled Lizards, Yorkshire, Cinnamon, and others, the total number of single canaries being 733. Among them was a talking canary, valued by its owner at 100 guineas, besides a capa canary, and an original wild canary, as well as some rare varieties, such as the Lancashire crested copy, plainhead, and others. Mules were 207 in number, class 41 containing many rare specimens. There were many cages of canaries and mules, six in each cage, the total number of entries for canaries and mules being 873. The bullfinches and goldfinches were very fine; among these last was a fine cock cheverel (No. 905). The chaffinches and linnets, though not very numerous, were excellent; the class of redpole or siskin was exceptionally fine. A whitelinet was shown (No. 962). The skylarks were excellent; and the robins, thirteen in number, were in first-rate condition. Blackbirds, song thrushes, and starlings were also good. The magpie and the jay were represented by a single bird in each class. Among the peculiar British birds were a cock blackbird of light-brown plumage, a white cock goldfinch, a yellow-breasted wagtail—a bird most difficult to keep caged—a capital cuckoo, a nuthatch, two pairs of blue titmice, two pairs of bearded tits, snow buntings, and other interesting specimens. There were six nightingales in good condition. The entire collection of British birds, including canaries, occupied 1085 numbers. Among the foreign birds shown were those in the collection of Mr. A. F. Wiener, who sent thirty-one cages of rare birds to be exhibited, but not for sale or competition. One of these was the Abyssinian helmet-bird, the red feather of whose wing, when placed in water, gives off a portion of its pigment. This bird erects and depresses his crest very frequently. There were two short-tailed glossy starlings, a long-tailed glossy starling, Brazilian hangeests, Brazilian magpies, a Japanese mocking-bird, and a marvellous cage containing thirty or forty Australian zebra finches or waxbills, all bred from one pair, during the year 1874, by Mr. Wiener; also Australian nightingales, American blue nightingales, Indian pagoda starlings, tanagers, red and black, and other rare foreign birds. Special prizes were offered for show cages; and some excellent designs, at very moderate prices, were sent in.

Last Saturday a number of the friends and admirers of the Rev. Dr. Begg, of Edinburgh, presented him with £4469.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE RETURN HOME."

One of the most eminent of Austrian artists at this day is Friedrich Friedlander, whose individuality especially stands out in sharp contrast to the Italian treatment of some contemporary genre painters. "Sharp and clear," as a German critic remarks, "even to hardness, in the character of his figures, and almost daring in his handling of bright tints, often even too bright, he is eminently successful in reproducing all those subjects that require a bold and vigorous treatment." A blind old soldier amusing his companions by playing the guitar; a student eating oysters with the greedy old corporal and enjoying himself over his wine; such subjects could hardly be conceived more happily rendered by the most refined artistic execution. The artistic unity of his work is closely maintained in the "Rückkehr ins Vaterhaus" (The Return Home) and the "Neuen Camaraden" (New Companions). Anybody comparing these two last-mentioned paintings together will perceive that they reproduce all Friedrich Friedlander's excellent qualities and likewise his defects. "The 'Rückkehr ins Vaterhaus'" also displays a rare talent for humour. How superb are the figures of the bronzed and weather-beaten old smith, with his swarthy countenance; and of his wife engaged in mollifying his temper! How natural is the posture of the son-in-law, with the foolish expression of his hat set awry, as he sits on the bench by the side of his pretty young wife, who has brought him there, with all his family, entirely against the old man's will! But that look of his, half squinting, half sarcastic, at the severe Herr Schwiegervater! that deliberate stroking down of his beard! All this is as nearly as possible perfect, both in rendering of character and in artistic execution.

THE COLORADO BEETLE.

This insect, which was talked of in Parliament one day last week, is figured in the drawing we have engraved. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was asked by Mr. H. Herbert if he had done anything to keep the beetle from being introduced there by the importation of American seed potatoes. The Austrian and Belgian Governments have taken steps to keep it out of their dominions by prohibiting such importation, at the instance of Switzerland. Our own Government has not yet determined to interfere, having grounds to suppose that the harm recently done to the American potato crop has been much exaggerated. They are informed that the insect in question has been known in America for more than a century. It attacks the stalks and leaves of the potato plant, not the root, though that naturally becomes diseased in consequence. No potato stalks or leaves are imported from America;



THE COLORADO POTATO BEETLE (NATURAL SIZE).

and, as only healthy roots would be imported, it would seem hardly possible that the insect could be thus conveyed into this country. This was the view of Sir Michael Hicks Beach and his colleagues or advisers. But a letter from Mr. R. McLachlan, treasurer of the Entomological Society, corrects the official information, and speaks of the Colorado beetle as rather a serious agent of possible mischief to our own crops. He admits that it may have existed in America from time immemorial. Its original home was probably in Central America, where it fed upon wild members of the same order of plants (Solanaceae) as that to which the potato belongs. But less than fifteen years ago it commenced a northern and eastward progress, finding, unhappily, in the cultivated potato an abundance of food suited to it; and it has now entered the Dominion of Canada, showing a power of rapidly acclimatising itself as astonishing as it is destructive. Mr. McLachlan adverts to the fact that the insect attacks the stalk and not the roots. The actual position is that the eggs are laid upon the leaves or stem of the potato-plant; the larvae devour these, thus preventing the formation of tubers or killing the plant altogether. The larvae, when fully grown, descend into the earth to undergo their transformation into beetles; and there appear to be several broods during the year, the beetles produced from the latest hibernating in the earth and becoming the parents of the spring brood. In conclusion, the scientific entomologist speaks as follows:—"A large importation of potatoes from America into this country has, I believe, existed for some time. That the most destructive larval stage of the insect should accompany these importations is improbable. The real danger consists in the possibility of the pupæ or perfect beetles being conveyed with the tubers, especially in cases where the earth has not been thoroughly removed; and it is by no means an impossibility that the beetles might also be imported, still living, in portions of haulm, especially if this be used for packing, as is often done by our own potato-growers."

Major-General Sir Arnold Kemball, R.A., has been appointed Commissioner on the part of the British Government for the settlement of affairs relating to the Turko-Prussian frontier. Russia will also be represented.

In the half-yearly report of the Great Northern Railway the directors call attention to the fact that they have decided not to discontinue the use of second-class carriages. The wishes of the public, so far as they have been expressed, appear to be in favour of retaining three classes.

The British Eclipse Expedition, in charge of Dr. Schuster, sailed last week in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship *Surat*, for Galle and Singapore. Dr. Vogel, of Berlin, joins the expedition at Suez, and Dr. Janssen at Singapore. Professor Tacchini, also a member of the expedition, is already at Calcutta. The Viceroy of India and the authorities in Siam are busily engaged in preparing the stations.

NEW BOOKS.

THE CHINESE CLASSICS.

That great and old Empire of Eastern Asia, which seems to have recovered from such violent shocks and struggles in our own time, is worth our knowing for the sake both of its past and its future. The antiquity and the stability of its social and political system make it an interesting theme of historical inquiry, while those who look forward to what is likely to happen can now see that China may yet become a most important Power. With a population very much larger than that of all Europe, an orderly, industrious, and not barbarous or uneducated people, with a vast and fertile territory under diligent cultivation, with incalculable stores of coal and iron and other mineral wealth, and with rivers, canals, and harbours admitting commerce to every part, who shall predict the future of China? Let that busy nation and its highly-centralised Government but once possess themselves, as the Japanese are fast doing, of the Western "open secret" of material prosperity, the knowledge of physical science and its uses for manufacturing and engineering purposes, and we may then expect to see Chinese rule and influence spread over half the Eastern Continent, and over half the Pacific Ocean. It is therefore a study of great interest to learn what kind of people the Chinese really are; but they cannot be rightly known without some understanding of their laws, customs, and religion—of all that they are taught, upon the authority of their forefathers, to believe and to practise. The chapters occupied with this part of the subject in most of the travellers' books give but vague and scanty information. Our special artist, Mr. Simpson, in his narrative, called "Meeting the Sun," of a sojourn at Peking, when he was sent there to furnish this Journal with illustrations of the late young Emperor's wedding, had his attention struck by this deficiency. The account which he supplies of the Chinese temple-worship and that of private households, the conventional notions of morality and divinity, and other ideas lying at the foundation of society there, showed a correct insight into the matter. But he could not pretend to offer more than a hasty sketch; and it is needful to examine the authentic documents of Chinese moral philosophy if we would get a true conception of its purport.

This is what the English reader can now do by the aid of an experienced Christian missionary and profound scholar of Chinese literature—the Rev. James Legge, D.D., late of Hong-Kong. He began nearly fourteen years ago to produce his translation of *The Chinese Classics*—that is, of select portions, with notes and commentary, and historical memoirs of the most famous Chinese authors. The first volume, which contains the *The Life and Teachings of Confucius*, is now reissued in a cheaper form, being the third edition, by Messrs. Trübner and Co., who publish also a second volume, *The Life and Works of Mencius*, which is quite new. We shall find it interesting, though in a cursory manner, to describe the contents of these two volumes.

The philosopher whom we name Confucius, but who in the Chinese books is variously named K'ew or K'ung, or Chung-Ne (K'ung-Foo-Tze, which has been Latinised into Confucius, is "the Master, K'ung"), was born 551 years before Christ, and lived to 478 B.C., a few years before the birth of Socrates. His father was a distinguished soldier; but the K'ung family, though of ancient rank, had become impoverished. Their residence was in the country of Loo, an old duchy of the empire, in which was Tsow, the birthplace of this sage, somewhere within the present department of Yen-Chow, in the province of Shan-Tung. The Chinese empire was then in a weak and divided state. Thirteen great feudal principalities and many small ones claimed almost independent sovereignty. They were usually hostile to each other, and their princes or nominal rulers were often supplanted by officials who actually held the administrative power, or by the chiefs of influential families. Confucius, who early in life became a professional teacher of morality and policy, resided at one Court after another of these provincial potentates, seeking employment as Prime Minister or Chief Counsellor of the Prince. His best patron, the Duke Ch'ao of Loo, was overthrown by a coalition of the Ke, the Shuh, and the Mang families, and was driven into Ts'e. The philosopher held for a time some minor offices as keeper of public lands and stores, and magistrate or governor of a town; he was engaged also in diplomatic business; and under the Duke Ting, who succeeded to the principality of Loo, he became Minister of Criminal Law. But the neighbouring princes were jealous lest the State of Loo should grow too prosperous by having such a wise man in its government. They seduced the Duke with a gift of eighty female dancers and singers, and a hundred and twenty beautiful horses, to disregard his prudent Minister. During thirteen years it was the lot of Confucius to wander about China, through Wei, Ch'in, Sung, and Ts'oo, finally returning to Loo, without any opportunity of carrying out his schemes of reform. He formed and instructed a school of admiring disciples; frequently exhibited his talents for ethical discussion, and for music and poetry; and wrote several books, or appendixes to the older books; the most important being the *Ch'un T's'ew*—that is to say, "Spring and Autumn," a chronicle of three centuries and a half of Chinese history. The *Yih-King*, or Book of Changes, a metaphysical treatise, only received some additions from the hand of Confucius. But a collection of his reported sayings, maxims, and precepts, orally delivered, is here presented under the title of "Confucian Analects." Portions are given, also, of two later essays, the *Ta H'ao*, or "Great Learning," and the *Chung Yung*, or "Doctrine of the Mean," which were composed respectively by Tsang Sin, a disciple of Confucius, and by the grandson of Confucius, whose name is K'ung Keih. The next in order of the Confucian philosophers is Mang-Tze or Mencius, who lived from 371 B.C. to the end of the Chow dynasty in 288 B.C., somewhat later than Plato, but nearly contemporary with Aristotle and Epicurus. His personal career was in some respects like that of Confucius; but his writings appear, from the specimens and abstracts in Dr. Legge's second volume, to be of greater practical usefulness. He was at two different periods Minister to a King named Sen or "Illustrious," who reigned in Ts'e; but he gave offence by disapproving of that ruler's warlike conquests, and the last twenty years of his life were spent in retirement. There are seven books, the *King Hway* of Loo, the *Kung-sun-Chow*, the *Tan-wan-Kung*, the *Lo*, *Wan Chang*, *Kaou-Tze*, and *Tsin-Sin*, each in two parts. But some of them consist of the reported conversations of Mencius, and his answers to questions proposed by his disciples or by others with whom he talked of religious, moral, and political themes. Dr. Legge has added versions of an essay by Sen King, in opposition to Mencius, contending that the nature of man is prone to evil; another essay upon the nature of man, by Han Wan-Kung; and an examination of the doctrines of Yang-Choo and Mih-Teih, predecessors of Mencius, but differing widely in the character of their teachings.

These are the works comprised in the two volumes before us, but they are not the most ancient and primitive Chinese classics. A description of the authoritative sacred books is presented at the outset, with an account of their history, and of the attempt to suppress and destroy them, which were

happily not successful. Five of those books are styled "King," which is a term of weaving, and signifies the warp threads of a web, adjusted in the loom. This, by an obvious metaphor, is taken to denote whatever belongs to regular and constitutional or fundamental ordinances, whatever is of standard truth and essential to orthodoxy. There is the Yih-King, or Book of Changes; there are the Shoo-King, or Book of Historical Documents, and the She-King, or Book of Poetry, with the Le-Ke, or Record of Rites, and the Ch'un Ts'ew, this last by Confucius, above mentioned. The "Great Learning," and the "Doctrine of the Mean," are included in the Le-Ke; there are, too, some authorised treatises on music, on divination by numbers, on medicine, and on the art of war. It was the founder of the Tsin dynasty, B.C. 212, who was persuaded by his faithless and flattering courtiers to order that all copies of the Shoo-King, the She-King, and the writings of the philosophers, Confucius and his seventy disciples, should be burnt; and 460 scholars were buried alive in pits for keeping those forbidden books. But the Emperors of the Han dynasty, not long afterwards, took measures for the recovery and preservation of this treasure of learning, and with tolerable success. In Dr. Legge's judgment, we still have the genuine remains of that venerable national literature, which Confucius and his followers either found or gave to their country more than twenty centuries ago. As a missionary in China, accustomed to contrast the native religion with Christianity, he is inclined to a very stringent criticism of the moral philosophy of Confucius and Mencius, nor does he spare the failings in their personal character. But they were both men of benevolent and enlightened views with regard to social reform; and their behaviour was sufficiently respectable, though it did not attain the virtues of the hero or the saint. These books are worth reading and meditating upon; they show a deal of sound common sense and shrewd insight into the ordinary motives and affections of mankind, with excellent prudential rules for the conduct of business, and for thrift and comfort in domestic life. We can but quote a few passages of their sober wisdom, and so commend them to attentive study.

The "Doctrine of the Mean," which was written out by Tszsze from recollections of what Confucius had said, and was handed down to Mencius, has often been alluded to as most characteristic of this school. It amounts to a kind of mild Stoicism, not unlike that of Marcus Aurelius. The path of duty is prescribed to each individual of mankind by nature and circumstances. In order that he may strictly keep to this path, it is expedient that his mind should be in a state of equilibrium, free from stirrings of pleasure or anger, sorrow or joy. But when these feelings are stirred let them act only in their due degree, and the result is the state of harmony, which should be the universal goal of human actions, starting from the state of equilibrium. It is the constant aim of "the superior man" to study and comply with this law; doing just what is proper to the station where he is, and never desiring to go beyond it; cultivating fully all the principles of his nature, and exercising them in due reciprocity; maintaining himself in quiet and calm, ever waiting for the appointments of Heaven; above all, he must aim at the most entire sincerity, as that whereby self-completion is effected. There is a way to success in every occupation and undertaking—a way to govern the people, a way to win the confidence of the sovereign, a way to being trusted by one's friends, a way to being obedient to one's parents; which last-mentioned object is a most needful condition to achieve the others. But if a man, turning his thoughts in upon himself, finds a want of sincerity, he will not attain the right way. "He who possesses sincerity hits what is right without an effort, and apprehends without the exercise of thought. He is the sage, who naturally and easily embodies the right way. He who attains to sincerity chooses what is good, and firmly holds it fast. To this attainment are requisite the extensive study of what is good, accurate inquiry about it, careful reflection on it, the clear discrimination of it, and the earnest practice of it. There may be sincerity resulting from intelligence—that is, from instruction; or there may be intelligence resulting from sincerity; but given either one, there shall be the other. The superior man, by virtue of complete sincerity, having cultivated to the utmost the shoots of goodness in him, is able to give full development, not only to his own nature, but to that of other men, to that of animals, and of all other creatures or things. He can assist the transforming and nourishing powers of heaven and earth."

This is a very noble creed of ethical perfectibility; and we cannot but admire the eloquent praises of sincerity, of temperance, moderation, and constancy, in the Confucian books. There is true religion here; and the Chinese would be the happiest nation in the world, and their Empire would be nearest to the Kingdom of God, if mankind could practise this religion without any stronger motive than the love of abstract virtue, or prudential self-culture. But we know that the disorderly passions of our corrupt nature, amidst the besetting temptations of life, can only be subdued by the love of a Divine Father, to whom the only reconciliation is through faith in His Son. With this restoration of filial attachment, and with the feelings of personal gratitude, hope, and confidence so inspired, it becomes possible for the weakest of men to do that which Confucius, and Plato, and Marcus Aurelius, and the modern Emerson would demand in vain of our distracted and despondent moods. Dr. Legge, as a teacher of Christianity, does not fail to point out the common deficiency of those philosophic or rationalistic systems. "Confucius," he remarks, "never recognised a disturbance of the moral elements in the constitution of man." How can a man, it may well be asked, possess entire sincerity and consistency of mind, while his affections are divided, and his views of the right and the good are obscured, through alienation from the Supreme Ruler of the Universe? In the evasion of this difficulty lies the fatal defect of the Chinese Classics, as of every other human attempt to construct a scheme of self-righteousness. If we take up the second volume, Mencius can help us really no farther than Confucius to become the wise men, the just men, the holy and noble characters, that he exhorts us to be. He fancies, or pretends, that such characters have existed in the sages, the heroes, the saints of Chinese antiquity; and these are held up to our imitation. But we are sorrowfully compelled to admit, with the rival philosopher Seun King, in his reply to Mencius, that the nature of man is spontaneously prone to evil; and that the good in human conduct, the practice of equity, self-denying benevolence, and propriety, is the product of teachers and of laws. The reader, if he pleases, may in Dr. Legge's translations compare the opposite creeds of these Chinese moral philosophers with those of the critical Han Wan-Kung, of Mih Teih, the preacher of Universal Love, and of the cynic materialist, Yang Choo. Dr. Legge's work is an important contribution to our knowledge of what is believed or professed by hundreds of millions of mankind.

The international congress for fixing a uniform metrical system will assemble in Paris on March 1.

The Japanese Embassy in England have received instructions to transmit to Japan the finest examples of manufacture in each branch of mechanical science.

MUSIC.

Last week's Saturday Concert at the Crystal Palace included two specialties—one work having been given for the first time in England, and another for the first time at these concerts. The orchestral suite in C, op. 150, of Franz Lachner, is one of six such compositions that (with much other music) have been produced by the industrious Bavarian capellmeister. Like most of his works, it is skilfully written, and shows a thorough acquaintance with classical models. It consists of four divisions—an "Introduction and Fugue" (in the old style); an "Andante," containing much that is interesting; a very pleasing "Gavotte" (that had to be repeated); and a very diffuse and somewhat wearying "Finale," comprising "Funeral Music and Festival March." The quasi-novelty at Saturday's concert was the third pianoforte concerto of the late Ignace Moscheles—that in G minor, op. 60—perhaps the best of the eight concertos composed and performed by himself during his long residence in London. Some two or three of these works—his studies (op. 70 and 95), his duet in E flat, and that (for two pianos), entitled "Hommage à Handel," his pianoforte septet, and a few others of his numerous productions—will long endure as classical models of their kind. It was gratifying to find so fine a work as the G minor concerto revived by so great a pianist as Dr. Hans von Bülow, whose performance of it and of two unaccompanied solos, by Field and Liszt, on Saturday, elicited the applause with which the player is invariably greeted. The concert began with Beethoven's overture to "Egmont," and ended with that by Mendelssohn entitled "Melusina," vocal pieces having been contributed by Mlle. Johanna Levier and Mr. Walsham. This gentleman, a débutant, has a tenor voice of good quality and capability, requiring still further cultivation.

This week's Monday Popular Concert offered fresh tribute to the memory of the late Sir Sterndale Bennett, the first part of the programme having been entirely selected from his works. The concert opened with the beautiful pianoforte trio in A, op. 26, which was finely rendered by Mlle. Marie Krebs, Herr Joachim, and Signor Piatti. The first portion of the concert closed with the characteristic solo sonata entitled "The Maid of Orleans," which was admirably played by Mlle. Krebs. The suggestive beauty of the music, and the fact of its being the last published work of the gifted composer, gave a special interest to the excellent performance which it received on this occasion. Between the two instrumental works mentioned, the unaccompanied quartet "God is a Spirit" was sung by Misses Nessie Goode and Bolingbroke, Mr. H. Guy, and Mr. H. Pope, students of the Royal Academy of Music, of which the deceased composer was principal. The piece had to be repeated. The concert included Herr Joachim's performance of Tartini's sonata known as "Il Trillo del Diavolo," the enthusiastic encore of which was responded to by giving the "Allegro Assai" from the fifth of Bach's sonatas for violin alone. Mr. Santley contributed vocal solos, and the selection closed with Beethoven's first string quartet (in F), finely played by Herr Joachim, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbin, and Signor Piatti. Sir J. Benedict conducted.

The eighth of this year's series of the concerts established at the Royal Albert Hall by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. (the third of the grand orchestral programmes) took place on Tuesday evening, when the eminent violinist, Herr Wilhelm, played Paganini's concerto in D with splendid tone, style, and execution, his mastery over the enormous difficulties of the work having been displayed with signal success. He also played a solo in the second part of the concert. The programme of the evening included various orchestral pieces finely rendered by the band, and vocal solos effectively given by Miss Antoinette Sterling and Herr Werrenrath. Mr. Barnby conducted, and Mr. W. Coenen was the accompanist at the pianoforte. "Elijah" is announced for Tuesday next.

The London Ballad Concerts were resumed this week—after a suspension on account of Ash Wednesday—the programme having offered the usual variety and interest. On Wednesday evening next the last performance of the series will take place.

The excellent concerts of Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir entered on their twentieth season on Thursday evening. Of the performances we must speak next week.

The second concert of the third season of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society is to take place this (Saturday) evening, when the programme will include Sir Sterndale Bennett's overture "The Naiades" and Auber's to "Le Cheval de Bronze," Beethoven's eighth symphony (in F), and other interesting items. As at the first concert, the performances are to be given for a benevolent purpose—in this instance in aid of the funds of the Royal Alfred Merchant Seamen's Institute.

Mr. George Alexander Macfarren has been elected to replace the late Sir Sterndale Bennett as Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, in which institution they were fellow-students. A more fitting appointment in every respect could not have been made, and it has, accordingly, given general satisfaction. Mr. Macfarren has offered himself as a candidate for the Professorship in the University of Cambridge rendered vacant by the death of Sir Sterndale Bennett.

The Duke of Edinburgh has (the *Hour* is informed) been asked to accept the office of President of the Royal Irish Academy of Music, vacant by the death of the Duke of Leinster.

The sale of Messrs. Hopwood and Crew's stock of music plates and copyrights by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson realised nearly £15,000. Coote's "Prince Imperial Galop" brought £990, being the largest price ever obtained for a single piece of dance music. Hobson's "Popular Favourites for the Pianoforte" fetched £412 10s.; H. Clifton's "Very Suspicious," £330; and Coote's "Sweetly Pretty" valse, £245.

The recent death of Signor Agnesi has deprived the opera-stage and the concert-room of one of the most accomplished of modern baritones. This excellent artist was a Belgian, and a student at the Brussels Conservatoire. He will be well remembered for his admirable singing—especially in Rossini's florid music—during recent seasons of Mr. Mapleson's management of Her Majesty's Opera at Drury-Lane Theatre.

The sixty-third season of the Philharmonic Society will begin on Thursday, March 18, the dates of the remaining concerts being fixed for Monday evenings, April 21 and 26, May 10 and 24, June 7 and 21, and July 5. This will be the ninth year of Mr. W. G. Cusins's tenure of office as conductor.

THEATRES.

The system of revivals continues, and on Saturday the performances at Drury Lane commenced with Mr. Halliday's adaptation from "Ivanhoe," under the title of "Rebecca." The repetition of this stirring spectacular drama is marked by some novelty. The scenery, indeed, is much what it was; but the cast is very different. Mr. Phelps is superseded in Isaac of York by Mr. James Fernandez—no bad substitute for the venerable tragedian—and Miss Neilson in Rebecca by Miss Geneviève Ward, who, notwithstanding a deficient physique, acted in the great scenes with considerable force and much

dignity. Miss Page was skilful in Ulrica, and Miss Gainsborough pathetic in the Lady Rowena. Mr. A. Matthison, as Richard Coeur de Lion, was equal to the task, both as a minstrel and a king. Mr. Terriss, as Wilfred of Ivanhoe, was eminently satisfactory. The remaining parts were efficiently filled; and altogether we may safely testify that the cast is adequate to sustain the interest of this historical drama, and to secure its run for several weeks.

We must take the Adelphi as the next in rank, and record the reproduction, after so many years of comparative oblivion, of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The circumstances of the times are very different now from those in operation when it was first produced. The world had then a task before it—namely, to rid itself of the gross evil which had become a disgrace to civilisation. The drama had then a previous title, as "Slave Life," and was the joint product of the ingenuity of Mr. Mark Lemon and Mr. Tom Taylor. We are not quite sure that it was the best of the versions of the story current at the period, but it was, perhaps, the most concise, and was constructed on severe principles of stage-art. We need not go back to the original cast, which had peculiar advantages; the present is perfectly adequate. The Uncle Tom of Mr. Howard Russell was full of vitality and very artistically interpreted. Mr. Henry Sinclair is now a powerful actor, and his rendering of George Harris told with strong effect on the audience. Simon Legree falls to the lot of Mr. W. McIntyre, who has no purpose of mitigating the ferocity of the character, yet can scarcely be said to exaggerate the more offensive details, though he brought into high relief many questionable points. We were much pleased with Miss Edith Stuart, who, as Eliza, gave that direct expression to a mother's feelings which went at once to the heart. But of all the parts, that of Topsy bears away the palm of excellence, and Miss Hudspeth acted it with spirit, humour, and feeling, rarely found in such efficient combination. Miss Marie Henderson, as Cassy, laboured hard to be repulsive, and succeeded in producing a startling portrait of much melodramatic merit. The scenery, by Mr. F. Lloyd, is good; and the accompanying music very appropriate.

At the Globe on Saturday the adaptation by Mr. George Roberts of "Lady Audley's Secret" was revived, to give an opportunity for the appearance in the part of Miss Louise Moore, who has been three years in America. She has returned much improved, and now acts the part with a discrimination highly creditable to her cultivated taste. She was ably supported by Miss Blanche Coleridge in Alice, who made her first appearance in the character; and her success must therefore be recorded with peculiar satisfaction. Mr. Lionel Brough won distinction in Luke Marks, and has no doubt improved his position by the masterly assumption. He was greatly applauded. The rest of the characters received all the aid which sincere effort could secure for them on the part of the respective performers. The scenic effects also were carefully attended to, those of the Lime-tree Walk being particularly remarkable.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

In "Ad Chloen" and "To Chloen," Mr. Charles Salaman has produced a very graceful setting of Horace's ode, book i., No. 23, first with the original Latin text and then to the metrical English translation of the late Lord Lytton. The melody is flowing, and is well set off by a varied accompaniment. The song will suit a mezzo-soprano or baritone of moderate compass. It is published by Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co.; as, also, is "The P. and O. Valse," by H. D. Pender, a son of Mr. John Pender, M.P. This is a very spirited piece of dance music, full of vivacity and well-marked rhythm. It is dedicated to the officers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

"By the Sea" (reverie) and "Minuet and Trio" (Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co.) are two pleasing pianoforte pieces by Mr. T. Ridley Prentice, who is favourably known as a sterling pianist. The reverie has much of the calm character of a nocturne, the other piece being a good specimen of the form implied by its title. Mr. Prentice's two sacred pieces, for solo and choral voices, "I love the Lord" and "Break forth into joy," prove that he has studied with advantage the music of the church as well as that of the chamber. The last-named productions belong to the cheap series of anthems published by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co., who have recently issued M. Lemmens's song "The Wren," a setting of words by the author of "John Halifax," which has been sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington with great success, as several times recorded in concert notices.

Messrs. Duff and Stewart have published a set of sixty sol-feggis and vocal exercises by Franz Abt, the well-known composer of a large number of successful songs. The work contains studies of almost every kind of difficulty in the singer's art, the careful practice of which cannot fail to lead to advancement. The smallness of the price renders it generally accessible. From the same publishers we have four two-part songs by Abt—"When Winter Snows are Melted," "The Land beyond the Skies," "Spring-Time," and "Sweet Nightingale, thou Gentle Bird." Each of these is distinguished by gracefully-expressive melody and effective combination and contrast of the two voices. They all lie within a very moderate compass, and are especially suitable for a soprano and a mezzo-soprano. All four duets have both German and English words.

The same publishers have also issued three very elegant songs composed by the eminent pianist, Mr. G. A. Osborne—"Return to Claim thy Bride," "Fair the Wind is Blowing," and "Lillie." The melodies are simple, although expressive, and lie within the average compass of voice. The accompaniments are also generally easy, that to the first song being a trifle more elaborate than the others.

The Earl of Pembroke has forwarded £250 to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

A report which comes via Constantinople states that there had been a conflict between the Armenians and the Greeks in the Basilica at Bethlehem; two persons were killed, and the Armenian Bishop and twelve others were wounded.

The Agent-General for New Zealand has been informed of the safe arrival in that colony of the following emigrant-ships—Dilharree, Warwick, Invererne, Berar, Humboldt, Wild Deer, Michael Angelo, Avalanche, Lady Jocelyn, and the Waimate.

Advices from the Cape are to the effect that the great fire at Stellenbosch, which had broken out again and had been extinguished, was supposed to be the work of an incendiary; that Bishop Colenso had gone to Natal; that the Langalibalele affair caused great excitement in the colony; and that there were further reports of gold discoveries.

While ex-Marshal Bazaine was staying at Santander some Frenchmen requested and obtained permission to serenade him, but they gathered about his residence and made an offensive demonstration against him. Last Saturday he left for Madrid, and was protected by the police on his way to the railway station.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.



KING ALFONSO'S ARRIVAL AT PUCALLA.



RAILWAY BRIDGE AT PUEYO DESTROYED BY THE CARLISTS.

MR. H. H. ARMSTEAD, A.R.A.

This distinguished sculptor, who was recently elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, was born in London in 1828. His father, John Armstead (the principal herald chaser of his time), sent him to commence his art-studies at the Somerset House School of Design, where Mr. Herbert, R.A., was his drawing-master, and where he obtained prizes for modelling and drawing. He next studied in Mr. Leigh's school of art, Maddox-street; and subsequently in the School of Art, Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, conducted by Mr. Cary. Here he produced the drawing which secured his admission as a probationer-student of the Royal Academy, and for this drawing Mr. Etty, R.A., adjudged him the prize then given at the Bloomsbury school for the best drawing of the year. From 1846 till 1862 Mr. Armstead was principally occupied in producing works in metal. Among them were the Outram shield, the Pakington shield, many groups and vases for races, and hunting groups, most of which were executed for Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. During this period the artist also made various designs for book-illustrations. He likewise obtained premiums from the Art-Union of London for an alto-relievo and for a group of "Satan Dismayed." About the year 1858 he executed the statue of "Aristotle" in Caen stone, one of the series at the Oxford Museum. In 1863 Mr. Armstead commenced the great alto-relievi with scores of figures representing the "heroes" of "Music" and "Painting," which decorate two faces of the dado of the National Albert Memorial in Hyde Park. Upon these artistically composed and admirably executed, but inadequately remunerated, reliefs he was principally occupied during eight years. Other works which he had in progress were, however, completed, particularly the series of wood carvings in the Queen's Robing-Room of the Westminster Palace illustrative of the lives of King Arthur and Sir Galahad, which occupy panels beneath the Arthurian frescoes of Dyce. Among the works by Mr. Armstead are the carved cornice of the reredos in Westminster Abbey, with the marble figures of "Moses," "St. Peter," "St. Paul," and "King David" in the niches beneath; a marble statue of the late Dean Howard, in Lichfield Cathedral; and the design for the mosaic of "Applied Mechanics" on the frieze of the Albert Hall. During the last two or three years Mr. Armstead has been mainly engaged on the external decoration of the new Colonial Office. By him are the figures in niches of eight colonial secretaries—viz., the Earl of Derby, Earl Grey, Sir W. Molesworth, Sir Lytton Bulwer, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Ripon, Lord Glenelg, and Lord Bathurst. Also, on the façade, the large alto-reliefs of the five divisions of the globe (sketches for four of which were in the last Academy exhibition); and the bas-



MR. H. H. ARMSTEAD, A.R.A.

reliefs of Truth, Fortitude, Temperance, and Obedience. By him also are the two figures on the parapet of "Navigation and Legislation."

The portrait of Mr. Armstead is from a photograph by Messrs. Fradelle and Marshall, Regent-street.

VOLUNTEER CAMP IN INDIA.

We give an illustration of the late volunteer camp of exercise in India, held at Jamalpore, which was a great success. This camp was proposed and organised by Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, commanding the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps. It was designed with the view of giving his men, who are scattered by companies and detachments, between

Calcutta and Delhi, an opportunity of instruction in battalion drill, and also to give permanence to the volunteer movement generally throughout India. Almost every corps in the country was represented; and the rifle competition was carried on with the greatest interest during twelve days. The camp and volunteers were inspected on Dec. 9 by Brigadier-General Sankey, C.B., commanding at Calcutta. He highly complimented Lieut.-Col. Campbell on the character of the meeting, and was much struck with the physique and workmanlike appearance of the railway volunteers, both of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways. These, without doubt, can hold their own in rifle shooting against the best shots in India, and in a few days, as the camp has proved, could be worked up to a high state of efficiency in drill and manœuvring. We are indebted to Major A. A. Le Mesurier, H.M. 14th Regt., Inspector and Adjutant of the East Indian Rifle Volunteers, for a set of photographs, which have served to prepare our illustration of this subject.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.

The series of conflicts in Navarre, between Pampeluna and Estella, in which the main army of young King Alfonso, acting under his own eye, has been engaged against that of Don Carlos, seems to have proved less decisive than was thought at first. A division of the Alfonsist troops, under General Pajardo, was surprised on the 3rd inst., in the villages of Lacar and Larraga or Lerga, and was expelled with severe loss by an overwhelming Carlist force. This considerable check, after the repulse of the Carlists from their attack on the positions occupied two or three days before on Monte Esquinza, prevented the King's army following up its advantage previously gained. It had been intended to proceed at once to the attack on Santa Barbara, which is a fortified post in advance of the Carlist head-quarters at Estella. His Majesty was fain, however, to content himself, during last week, with a tour round the posts held by the different portions of his army, and with a visit to the town of Pampeluna, which was at least relieved from a Carlist blockade. He also visited the aged Espartero at Logrono, and then returned to Madrid, at the end of the week, by way of Burgos and Valladolid, in Old Castile.

The country between Estella and Pampeluna, a distance of nearly twenty-five miles, contains many positions only too suitable for warlike operations. One of our illustrations is a general view, sketched by M. Dick de Lonlay, our French occasional correspondent and artist at the Alfonsist headquarters, who has since been joined by Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist from London. Some topographical description is here needful. The main road from Madrid to Pampeluna



VOLUNTEER CAMP OF EXERCISE IN INDIA.

the capital of Navarre, passes directly northward, a distance of some thirty miles, from Peralta, through Tafalla, a town of 7000 people, Barasoain, Mendivil, and other villages or hamlets. This road is shown in the view we present, which is taken from the village of Pueyo; and a piece of the railway to Pampeluna is likewise visible below the village church tower. The Carlist positions are to the left, about Barasoain and Mendivil, and in the valley of Carrascal, where lies the road north-west towards Estella. The view here represented looks north-east, towards Montreal and the highland ranges in that direction. Far away to the left hand, quite out of the limits given to this view, is Artajona, midway between the road from Tafalla to Pampeluna and another road to Pampeluna, which approaches it from Estella, on the western side. It was the first object of the Alfonsist commanders to possess themselves of Artajona, in order to secure the main road from Madrid to Pampeluna from interruption; they next advanced from Artajona, to cut off the Carlist approach to Pampeluna, by seizing Puente de la Reina, on the Estellaroad; and the third point of their operations was to turn round, westward, upon the Carlist positions in front of Estella, with a view to recommence the beleaguering of that town. In the first and second objects they succeeded perfectly, the chief struggle taking place on Mount Esquinza, which commands the road from Estella to Pampeluna above Puente de la Reina; but they suffered a check, one day later, by the loss of Lacar and Larraga, already mentioned. This is the net result of the movements which began on the 27th ult., with the King's advance from Tafalla to Artajona, and which were suspended on the 4th inst., after the affair of Lacar and Larraga. We shall probably give some additional illustrations next week. The incidents shown in two of our correspondent's sketches, engraved for the present Number, are the arrival of the young Alfonso XII. at Tafalla, on the 28th ult., having come on that day from Peralta; and the destruction of the Pueyo railway bridge in a strategic retreat of the Carlists.

The general plan of these recent movements of King Alfonso's army is to be understood by attending to the situation of places. The commander-in-chief, General Moriones, with his two divisions under Catalan and Colomo, had first to execute a bold flank march by Montreal and other heights, so as to fall upon the Carlists from the east of Pampeluna. In the centre of the Carrascal pass, and on the high road from Tafalla, General Laserna had the second corps, under Primo de Rivera, and the division, of eight strong battalions, under Despujols. The latter was more especially destined to make a strong diversion on the Carlist right, from Artajona. In this way the Alfonsist army was extended in a very large semicircle, so as to embrace all the country around the roads to Pampeluna. Of course it is not surprising that General Elio, the Carlist commander-in-chief, should have fallen back on Puente de la Reina and the defile of Biurun-Unzué. A stand was made in that spot, on the 2nd inst.; but the Alfonsist forces proved superior, and the Carlists immediately afterwards fell back upon their real stronghold, in the lines of Estella itself.

It was on Tuesday, the 2nd inst., that the young King, having gone to Larraga, was able to view a far more important operation than that of General Despujols the day before towards the heights above Artajona. General Primo de Rivera had divided his advance into two distinct parts; and whilst the troops of Despujols crowned all the heights near Artajona, the main body of the Second Corps had passed the river Arga, and occupied Oteiza and all the positions of Mount Esquinza. The Carlists had never expected an attack from that side, and they hurried up in vain from Puente de la Reina to defend the Estella road. Oteiza was carried, and then the Alfonsist army rapidly extended its line to Larraga and other villages. The King was much pleased with this operation, which placed more than half the Second Corps on the right bank of the Arga in excellent positions. From the castle of Larraga King Alfonso followed the progress of the struggle. He was much impressed by the sight of wounded coming in, as this operation alone cost the army five hundred men. The Carlists fought desperately to hold their mountains, in which the old trenches of the time of Concha were used against the troops of King Alfonso. This powerful diversion having made the army masters of the road behind Puente de la Reina, the relief of Pampeluna might be considered a foregone conclusion. The question now is whether the Carlists can save Estella.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR E. S. PRIDEAUX, BART.

Sir Edmund Sanderson Prideaux, Bart., of Netherton, in the county of Devon, died, on the 11th inst., at 3, Hesketh-crescent, Torquay. He was born Jan. 17, 1793, the second son of Sir John Wilmot Prideaux, seventh Baronet, and succeeded his brother, Sir John Wilmot Prideaux, May 13, 1833. Sir Edmund, who was formerly a Major in the Army, was D.L. for Devon and Hon. Colonel Exeter and South Devon Volunteer Rifles. He married four times—viz., first, 1832, Francis Mary Anne, third daughter of the Rev. William Edward Fitz Thomas, of Awliscombe, in the county of Devon, which lady died in 1836; secondly, 1841, Caroline, daughter of the Rev. James Bernard, Rector of Comb Flory (died same year); thirdly, 1842, Frances, daughter of Edmund Irton, Esq., of Irton Castle, Cumberland; and, fourthly, Louisa, widow of the late George Watlington, Esq., of Caldecote House, Aldenham, Herts, and youngest daughter and coheir of the late Robert Bodle, Esq., of Woolston Hall, Essex.

CAPTAIN EUSTACE.

Charles Stannard Eustace, Esq., of Robertstown, in the county of Kildare, formerly a Captain in the Army, heir male and representative of the Viscounts Baltinglass, died at Brighton on the 14th inst. He was eldest son of the late Rev. Charles Eustace, of Robertstown, who petitioned the Crown, in 1839, to have his right to the viscountcy of Baltinglass acknowledged, and had a report from the Attorney-General of Ireland that he was entitled to the dignity provided the attainder (temp. Elizabeth) was reversed. Captain Eustace, whose death we record, succeeded, at the death of his father, to this peerage right as well as to extensive estates, inherited in part from his paternal ancestors and in part from his maternal, the Stannards of Ballydoyle, in the county of Cork. He contested at one time, in the Conservative interest, the borough of Mallow. Captain Eustace married, first, Laura, daughter of Christopher Tower, Esq., of Weald Hall, Essex, which lady died in 1843; and secondly, Sept. 12, 1864, Rosetta Philippa Cameron, grand-daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Alan Cameron, K.C.B. He dies without issue, and is succeeded by his nephew, as heir of line, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Jameson Eustace Robertson, who is enjoined to take the surname and arms of Eustace. He is married to Lady Katharine Legge, daughter of William, Earl of Dartmouth, and has issue.

The prizes gained by the students of the Cambridge School of Art were distributed, yesterday week, by Mrs. Jebb, wife of the public orator of the University. Addresses bearing upon art were delivered by Professor Lightfoot, the public orator, Mr. Gambier Parry, Professor Hughes, and Professor Colvin. The school is reported to be in good condition.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

FUNCTIONAL ELECTRICITY.

Professor Tyndall began his second lecture on Thursday week, the 11th inst., by explaining that the difference between electricity and non-electrics is really a distinction between insulators and conductors, and proving, by a series of experiments, that, when properly insulated, the most perfect conductor is electrified by friction. When conducting bodies, such as metals, held in the hand were rubbed there was no action; but when they were insulated they were easily electrified. In like manner, when a mackintosh cloak worn by the Professor was struck by a fox's brush while he stood on the ground, the electricity passed away; but when he stood on a board, insulated by being placed on drinking-glasses, the electric action was strikingly manifested by his simple electrometer—a lath of wood balanced on an egg in a cup. The well-known case of the American lady, who could give electric shocks when insulated, was alluded to, the probable cause being the friction of her clothing against a very dry skin. Experiments showing the repulsion of electrified light bodies to others in a similar state led to the explanation of the gold-leaf electroscope, the leaves of which diverge when excited, and converge when the electricity is discharged by contact with a conductor. A well-dried sheet of paper, when excited by friction with india-rubber on a warmed board, adhered to the wall, was a striking example of attraction. The electric carrier, an insulated metallic surface, or piece of metal, was also exhibited, and by its means electricity was conveyed from the excited body to be tested by the electrometer. The gradual progress of the construction of the electric machine was next described and illustrated. For Von Guericke's sulphur sphere Hauksbee and Winckler substituted glass globes; to which Boze added the prime conductor, at first a tin tube supported and insulated by resin or by strings of silk. Gordon afterwards introduced a vertical or horizontal glass cylinder instead of the globe; and, in 1760, Planta produced the glass-plate machine now in use. After explaining the object of the various parts of one of these machines, as well as one in which ebonite was employed instead of glass, Professor Tyndall made a number of experiments with them. Having alluded to Ludolf's igniting sulphuric ether by the electric spark from a sword, at the opening of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin, in 1744, and to a similar result obtained by Dr. Watson, the Professor himself, standing on an insulated stool, when electrified, ignited by his knuckle some ether in a spoon held by his assistant standing on the ground. From the ebonite machine he obtained fine crooked sparks, resembling lightning, eight to ten inches long. Having alluded to the blast of cool air (termed "electric wind"), observed by Watson, Wilson, and others, from an electrified conductor, and attributed to the self-repulsion of the electrified air, he exhibited its force in the rotation of crossed pointed wires (the electric windmill), and in the combining falling drops of water into a continuous stream. Both these effects were well shown upon the screen.

LIFE AT HIGH-PRESSURE.

Mr. W. R. Greg, at the Friday evening meeting on the 12th inst., began his discourse by observing that, beyond doubt, the most salient characteristic of life in this latter half of the nineteenth century is its speed—the rate at which we move and the high-pressure at which we work. The question to be considered is, first, whether this is in itself a good; and, next, whether it is worth the price we pay for it. Life seems certainly fuller and longer for this speed—we can do more; but is "doing" everything and "being" nothing? Our pride in rapidity of movement, Mr. Greg remarked, is natural, but not rational or healthy. The physical consequences of this needless haste and hurry are serious enough; but the moral consequences are, probably, graver still. Chronic disturbances of the nervous system and other evils, such as heart disease, ensue from rapid railway travelling; and a life of excitement, such as haste inevitably involves, can scarcely be deemed an adequate or a worthy life. An atmosphere of excitement, especially when we enter it young and continue in it habitually, is fatal to the higher and deeper life; it insidiously and gradually conduces to an unsound mental and moral condition. But our life at high-pressure is shown even more in our style of work than in our rate of movement. The world is growing more exacting in its demands from all labourers, except merely manual ones. This Mr. Greg illustrated by reference to the increased strain put upon the powers of the professional classes—lawyers, physicians, and statesmen. And it is not only health and strength that often give way. Men who give up their entire being to this labour often lose all capability of a better life, all relish for recreation or contemplation, all true appreciation of leisure, when it comes at last,—when the culminating point of success is reached. It is said by some, that this excess of toil is unavoidable, and that you must keep the pace or fall behind. Mr. Greg replied, that he was not convinced of this; and urged, that if it were so, men should not work over long; they should yield the place to younger and needier men. His indictment against the spirit of the age is, that excess is enforced, and that moderation—which to the wiser Greeks seemed the essence of wisdom—is forbidden, or appears to be so. Another evil is, that while this high pressure assigns its prizes to men of exceptional physique, the average man succumbs. Even in intellectual careers, physical strength is nearly as essential as mental superiority, which often fails for want of it. Thus, the slow-moving, the tardily developing, now bid fair to be elbowed out of their careers, and the prospect before the dull and dunces is growing deplorable indeed. Again, Mr. Greg remarked, the future in England does not seem to be for the moderately wealthy any more than for the moderately industrious or clever. The aggregate wealth of this country has enormously increased, and more vast fortunes have been heaped up in a shorter time than probably at any former epoch. Increased riches have brought increased demand for most articles of prime consumption, with consequent higher prices and a rise in house-rent and servants' wages and maintenance; and among average middle-class families the cost of living is 25 per cent higher than it was twenty-five years ago. With this the style of living also has advanced in an extraordinary ratio: persons who could live in comfort on £400 or £600 a year strive in vain to do so now, and there is a danger of the moderate, unstriving natures being crushed out between the upper and nether millstones of a prosperous, well-paid labouring class and the lavish noble or ignoble opulent. As a remedy to this, Mr. Greg urged that the acknowledged chiefs of society should judiciously set an example by causing simplicity to become "good style," and luxury and ostentation to be voted vulgar. The seeds of this moral revulsion, he said, are already in existence; and there are thousands among our upper ranks to whom the indulgences and pleasures around them bring no true enjoyment, but rather the intense sadness of satiety. In conclusion, Mr. Greg expressed his strong aversion to asceticism—that is, to gratuitous self-denial or self-infliction—as an intellectual and moral mistake; and to the opposing demands of body and mind he applied the words, "Let us seek the conciliation of conflicting claims not by compromise, but by justice; by giving to everyone not the half of what he asks, but the whole

of what he ought to have." Mr. George Busk, F.R.S., treasurer and vice-president, was in the chair.

DISCOVERIES AT EPHESUS.

Mr. J. T. Wood, in his third lecture, on Saturday last, continued his narrative of his labours at Ephesus. In the autumn of 1868 he resumed the excavations in search of the Temple of Diana at the road which he had selected, and found remains of the stoa of Damianus, which Philostratus described as connecting the temple with the city. On the sides of this road he found tombs, and sarcophagi with Christian emblems, and also the tomb of Androclus, mentioned by Pausanias as between the Magnesian gate and the temple. In April he discovered a wide road leading away from the mountain upwards of a thousand yards from the Magnesian gate. Following this road, he found it led to the site of some of his previous unsatisfactory excavations. Here he now put on a number of men, and discovered the peribolos wall of the sacred precinct of the temple, a little more than half a mile from the foot of Mount Coressus. Inscriptions on this wall stated that it had been built by Caesar Augustus to restrict the limits of the asylum. The proconsul's name had been erased; but sufficient traces remained to show that it had been that of C. Asinius Gallus, who was hanged in the reign of Tiberius. After following this wall more than five hundred yards, and exploring the ground within the inclosure, Mr. Wood discovered, about half a mile from the angle first found, a long range of Roman buildings, 700 ft. long, with mosaic pavements, one of which was sent to England. Opposite to this he discovered a small temple, and further east a building, probably the Augusteum, in which were inscriptions recording votive offerings to Diana, one of them being from Frontinus, an architect of the temple in the time of Caesar Augustus. Eastward of the open space between the long range of buildings and the small temple, on Dec. 31, 1869, was found the pavement of the Temple of Diana, 20 ft. beneath the present surface of the ground. Soon after were discovered frusta (drums) of the large columns, as they had fallen upon the foundation-piers of the temple, with other relics, and the whole area now defined as being on the site of the temple was cleared. The land comprising this site, altogether amounting to eight acres, Mr. Wood purchased for £160. Soon after, on the site of the temple, an earthenware vessel was found, containing 2600 coins of the fourteenth century, some of which had been struck at Ayasalouk, and bore the legend, "Moneta qua fit Theologos." Among the discoveries were a large fragment of the great frieze of the temple, representing the ninth labour of Hercules; and a large drum from the sculptured columns described by Pliny, representing an assemblage of gods and goddesses. In February, 1872, Mr. Wood had cleared out 38,500 cubic yards from the site of the temple, at an expense of £4000, which he correctly estimated at the time as about a third of the sum required to clear out the whole site. In April, 1872, in consequence of heavy rains, the water stood 7 ft. above the pavement, and at the end of the month the works were suspended. The lecture was illustrated by plans, drawings, photographs, and magnified photographs exhibited by the lantern. In January, 1868, Mr. Wood sent home, by H.M.S. *Terrible*, seventy-seven cases of antiquities, not twenty-seven, as stated in our notice of his second lecture. His concluding lecture will be delivered this day (Saturday).

DEVELOPMENT OF INSECTS AND VERTEBRATES.

Mr. E. Ray Lankester, in his concluding lecture on the Pedigree of the Animal Kingdom, on Tuesday last, considered the organisation of insects and vertebrates, or back-boned animals. After noticing the segmentation or compound character which insects possess in common with worms and vertebrates, he pointed out, as the distinctive feature of insects, that these appendages are hard on the surface and jointed—as, for instance, in the lobster. In reference to the connection of insects with worms, he commented on their embryonic development; and, after alluding to the nauplius form among living rotifers as retaining the chief characters of the ancient worm archiscolax, he showed by diagrams how the rotifer pedalion, recently discovered by Dr. Hudson, of Clifton, furnishes a connecting link between the archiscolax type and the crustacea or gill-bearing insects. Little, however (he said), is known of the origin of the air-breathing insects. The vertebrates were characterised as segmented animals; built up by the fusion of a chain of individuals, as in ringed worms and insects, with little or no trace of the original segments on the surface of the body. All the phases through which they pass in their embryonic development tell us, said Mr. Lankester, that they have come down from an ancestor with a large solid rod placed along the back (the notochord), which acts as a support for muscles; also that the ancestor possessed numerous pairs of slits in the side of the body leading into the throat—there being one pair of such openings to each segment. Referring to diagrams, among other examples of connecting links between higher and lower forms, Mr. Lankester commented on the development and structure of the lancelet, the ascidians, and the acorn-worm; and then, beginning with the lamprey, the lowest of the skull-bearing vertebrates, he pointed out the gradual development till it reached our own complex structure. In conclusion, he said that, in accordance with the evolution hypothesis, man may be regarded as the naturally-evolved flower for the elaboration of which all this vast animal pedigree has come into being.

Mr. A. H. Garrod will, on Tuesday next, Feb. 23, begin a course of four lectures on Animal Locomotion; the discourse on Friday evening, Feb. 26, will be given by Mr. W. R. S. Ralston, on Popular Tales: their Origin and Meaning.

Viscount Midleton was yesterday week elected by the unanimous vote of the Town Council of the borough of Kingston-on-Thames to fill the office of High Steward of the borough, vacant by the death of Lord St. Leonards.

At a meeting of the Great Priory of the Illustrious Order of Knights Templars of Ireland, yesterday week, Marquis Conyngham, having been nominated Great Prior by the Prince of Wales, Grand Master of the British Empire, presented his patent and was installed with the usual formalities in the presidential throne. The appointment of the noble Marquis has given the highest satisfaction to the brethren in Ireland.

Orders have been issued by the Government to enforce strictly the rule that forbids persons employed in the civil service to give official information to the press; and those civil servants who are connected with newspapers are warned that they will be held personally responsible for any breach of official confidence that may be committed by contributors to the periodicals with which they are associated.

The election of a Bishop of the United Dioceses of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, in place of the late Dr. O'Brien, was held, on Thursday week, at St. Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny—the Archbishop of Dublin presiding. After five divisions in which the Dean of Cashel, the Dean of Cork, and Canon Daunt were voted for, the names of the first two were returned to the Bench of Bishops for selection, as none of the candidates had obtained two-thirds of the votes of both clergy and laity.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated April 21, 1874, of Sir Denis Le Marchant, Baronet, late of Chobham-place, Chobham, Surrey, who died on Oct. 30 last, at No. 21, Belgrave-place, was proved on the 5th inst. by Sir Henry Denis Le Marchant and Francis Charles Le Marchant, the sons of the deceased, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £9000. The testator gives, devises, appoints, and bequeaths all his real and personal estates to his wife, Dame Sarah Eliza Le Marchant, absolutely.

The will, dated July 21, 1874, of Mr. John Mitchell, late of Coppins, Iver-heath, Bucks, of No. 33, Old Bond-street, and of No. 10, Bolton-street, Piccadilly, who died on Dec. 11 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Henry Ludlam, William Seabrook, and William Vokins, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to the Prince of Wales the clock presented to him by the present Duke of Wellington, formerly the property of the late Duke; and to the Princess of Wales, the small marble bust of the Queen by Professor Boehm (the only one executed, as stated, by her Majesty's permission), as a humble acknowledgment of their Royal Highnesses' goodness to him. There are specific bequests of the testimonial presented to him at the St. James's Theatre, and of the articles given to him by King Louis Philippe, the Duke of Brunswick, the Emperor Napoleon III., Mr. George Peabody, the Nepaulese Ambassador, and Prince Demidoff to his son and two daughters; the snuffbox formerly belonging to Sir Henry Bishop he gives to Sir Julius Benedict. He gives numerous legacies to friends and relatives to purchase souvenirs of him, to his executors, to many of his late and present servants, and to all the persons in the employ of his partnership; to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £100; to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum (Old Kent-road), the Asylum for Idiots (Earlswood), and the Cottage Hospital (Iver), £50 each; to the boys' and girls' schools, Iver, and the boys' and girls' schools for the district of Iver-heath, £25 each; and to his daughters, Mrs. Clara Parnell and Mrs. Emily Ellis, £5000 each. All the specific and pecuniary legacies are given free of duty. His real estate testator devises upon trust for sale, and the proceeds thereof and the residue of his personal estate he leaves to his son, George John Mitchell.

The will, dated March 26, 1874, of the Rev. William Hill, late of Lansdown-villas, Springfield-road, Cotham, Bristol, Baptist Minister, who died on Nov. 11 last, has been proved at the district registry, Bristol, by Emerson Gerrish and Thomas Bowbeer, the executors, under £3000. After the death of his wife he gives to the Society for the Relief of Aged and Infirm Baptist Ministers instituted in Bath, 1816, and to the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, each £100. The testator directs "the payment of all my just debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, as soon as conveniently may be after my departure to heaven; but, as this is to be my final public document, I shall here record my detestation of all State establishments of religion, believing them to be anti-scriptural and soul-ruining. I have for years prayed the King of Zion to overthrow the politico-ecclesiastical establishment of the British Empire, and I leave the world with a full conviction that such prayer must ere long be answered. I thirst to see the Church brought down, the Church by man set up, for millions are by it led on to drink a bitter cup. I desire all posterity to know that William Hill was a conscientious Trinitarian Baptist Minister, and that he believed infant sprinkling to be from his Satanic Majesty, the keystone of Popery, therefore the parent of unnumbered terrible evils; this delusion must also pass away at the divinely-appointed time, and the immersion of believers, as plainly taught by the Great Teacher, the Holy Ghost, and the Apostles, shall one day universally triumph. Man says, some water in the face, and that before the child has grace, is what is meant in Jesus' word, by being buried in the Lord. The deadly drinking customs of professors and non-professors are likewise doomed. Heaven dash all error, sin, and the devil from the earth, and cause truth, holiness, and Christ everywhere to prevail—Amen."

The will of Mrs. Ellen Frances Morritt, relict of the late Wm. J. S. Morritt, Esq., of Rokeby Park, near Barnard Castle, and Lowndes-square, London, dated May 15, 1874, was lately proved in the district court of probate at Durham, by the three executors, the Hon. and Very Rev. Augustus Duncombe, D.D., Dean of York, Mr. William Watson, jun., and Mr. James Scott: effects sworn under £16,000. The deceased lady, after bequeathing legacies of £1000 each to her two nephews, Col. Charles Crauford Fraser, V.C., C.B., and Col. James Keith Fraser, and of smaller amounts to other relatives and friends, and also bequeathing various life annuities (including £150 and £100 per annum to her faithful servants Edward Mansfield and James Dixon and his wife respectively), gives and bequeaths all the residue and remainder of her real and personal estate to her executors, to be devoted and applied by them to such purposes, connected with churches, schools, or hospitals in the several parishes or places of Startforth, Rokeby, Brignall, and Mortham, in the north riding of the county of York, as they shall, in their uncontrolled discretion, think fit.

The will of Mr. James Thomas Jefferiss, of Bushey-hill-terrace, Camberwell, was proved on the 10th inst. by his widow and his son, the executors. It contains the following charitable legacies, all to be paid free of duty:—To the trustees of the Rev. C. Simeon, £500; the Butchers' Charitable Institution, £200; the Church Missionary Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church and Continental Society, the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, each £100; the London City Mission and the Church of England and Ireland Temperance Reformation Society, £50; the Early Morning Lecture at St. Swithin's, London Stone, £20. The will also contains a bequest of £1000, the income to be distributed, in the discretion of the trustees, between the following charities—the Church Missionary Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the Colonial and Continental Church Society, the Irish Church Missions to the Roman Catholics, the City of London Truss Society, the Church Association, the Society for Promoting the Due Observance of the Lord's Day, the Working Men's Lord's Day Rest Association, the Royal Maternity Charity, and the Ragged School Union.

The Army Estimates were published on Monday. The gross amount is £14,677,700, an increase of £192,400; but, deducting the estimated Exchequer receipts, the net charge for army services is £13,488,200.

The council of the Social Science Association have awarded prizes offered by his Excellency Señor Don Arturo de Marcoartu through the association to the following gentlemen, for the best essays on the question "In what way ought an international assembly to be constituted for the formation of a code of public international law, and what ought to be the leading principles on which such a code should be framed"—viz., to Mr. A. P. Sprague, of Troy, State of New York, £200 for the best essay, and to M. Paul Lacombe, avocat, of Lauzerte, France, £100 for the next best.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

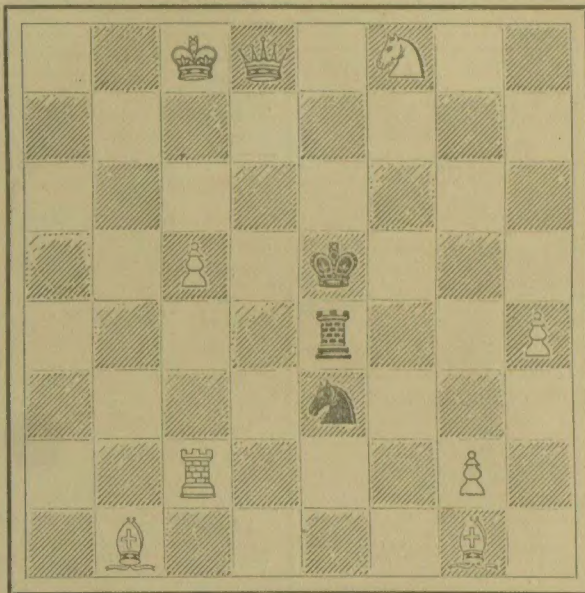
All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

S. H. THOMAS, J. PIERCE, and A. E. S.—Accept our best thanks for the problems.
J. H. E.—You are in error. Look at the position again.
A. C. S.—If the Black King take the Pawn on the second move White clearly mates by 3. Q to Q 3rd.
J. G. L.—The solution is—1. P to Kt 4th. K to K 4th. 2. Q to Q 4th (ch). K to K 5th. 3. P to Kt 8th (Queening) mate. The other variations are obvious.
J. J. G.—Apply to the Hon. Sec., St. George's Chess Club, 20, King-street, St. James's.
W. W. R.—There is, we believe, no likelihood of the match taking place.
Peto.—The statement that Mr. Morphy intended to play again in public has been authoritatively denied in the American papers.
W. G.—The key move of the solution is 1. B to K R sq. The rest is plain sailing.
J. MALONE.—In the variation of the Scotch Gambit referred to opinions differ as to which is Black's best fourth move. We are inclined to prefer 4. Q to K R 5th to 4. B to Q 4th, on the ground that it leads to a more lively and interesting game. The variation was played on several occasions in the late match between Messrs. Wisker and Macdonnell.
A. J.—The problem apparently cannot be solved at all if Black play 1. R to K Kt 2nd. Can you rectify this, as the idea is very ingenious?
COLONNA.—We believe the gentleman in question resides in Bath.
W. W.—We shall be obliged by the promised games.
R. F. S.—There is no truth whatever in the statement.
J. W.—The French Defence is generally considered to be safer than the Sicilian.
PROBLEM No. 1615.—Additional correct solutions received from Bosworth, J. B. G., W. Finlayson, Bonn, Polichinelle, Dumpling, Inagh, J. G. C.
PROBLEM No. 1616.—Correct solutions received from East Marton, Olive Crocker, Wewley, J. G. B., W. S. B., A. P., H. R. Vicent, Peto, H. Morton, W. R., J. J. G., R. F. N. Banks, Gordon, Mayfield, Paul Fry, J. R. Jones, W. L. R., Bosworth, Peter, Apple, G. H. V., J. K. Master Mowbray, F. C. Singleton, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, H. Stevenson, S. S. St. Stephen's Club, C. R. Baxter, Rhine Wine, J. G. C., B. D., W. R., S. H. Thomas, and Chamon.

PROBLEM No. 1618.

By Mr. G. J. SLATER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

| | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| WHITE. | SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1616. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. Kt to K R 6th | K to Q 4th* | 2. Kt to P on R 4th | K moves |
| * 1. | K takes P | 3. K mates. | |
| 2. R to Q B 2nd | K or P moves | 3. Kt or B mates. | |

BLINDFOLD CHESS.

Last month Mr. BLACKBURNE gave an exhibition of blindfold chess at the Wallace Chess Club, conducting eight games simultaneously against the strongest players of the club, without seeing either boards or men. The blindfold player won four games, lost two, and two were drawn. The following parties were one of the most interesting of the series, Mr. BLACKBURNE's opponent being the Rev. H. J. PALMER.—(Allgaier Gambit.)

| | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| WHITE (Mr. B.) | BLACK (Mr. P.) | WHITE (Mr. B.) | BLACK (Mr. P.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 22. Q to K 5th | R to K Kt sq |
| 2. P to K B 4th | P takes P | 23. Q takes P (ch) | K to Q B sq |
| 3. Kt to K B 3rd | P to K Kt 4th | 24. Kt to Q 2nd | P to Q B 3rd |
| 4. P to K R 4th | P to Kt 5th | 25. Q to K Kt 2nd | P takes Kt |
| 5. Kt to K Kt 5th | Kt to K R 3rd | 26. R to K sq | K to Q sq |
| The usual move at this point is 5. P to K R 3rd, compelling the sacrifice of the Knight. | | 27. R to K B sq | R to Q B sq |
| 6. P to Q 4th | P to Q 4th | 28. Q to K Kt 4th | P takes P |
| 7. P to K 5th | P to K B 3rd | 29. Q takes Q | R takes Q (ch) |
| A bizarre-looking move, but by no means a bad expedient under the circumstances. | | 30. K to R 2nd | K to B 2nd |
| 8. P takes P | Q takes P | 31. R to B 7th (ch) | K to Kt sq |
| 9. P to K B 3rd | Kt to Q B 3rd | 32. Kt to Q B 4th | R to K sq |
| 10. B to K 2nd | B to Q 2nd | 33. Kt to K 5th | K R to Kt 6th |
| 11. Castles | B to Q 3rd | 34. P to Q 4th | P to Q B 4th |
| 12. P to Q Kt 4th | Kt to K 2nd | 35. P to Kt 5th | P to Q B 4th |
| 13. P to Q R 4th | Kt to K Kt 3rd | | |
| 14. P to K Kt 3rd | Kt to K B 4th | | |
| 15. K B takes P | K takes Kt P | | |
| 16. B takes B (ch) | K takes B | | |
| 17. Q to K Kt 4th (ch) | K to Q sq | | |
| 18. Q takes Kt | P to K R 3rd | | |
| 19. B takes P | | | |

This was, apparently, a faulty combination: as White, who at this moment has a piece ahead, finally comes out of the melee the "exchange" behind. We should have preferred, at all hazards, to have retained the Knight to K R 3rd, notwithstanding Black's formidable counter-move of R to K Kt sq.

19. B takes P
20. R takes B
21. Q takes Kt
White had seemingly overlooked this reply when he took Pawn with Bishop at his nineteenth move.

36. Kt to K B 3rd
37. Kt takes Q P
38. Kt to K B 3rd
39. K to Kt 2nd
40. K takes R P
41. Kt to K B 5th
This is decisive, do what White will.
42. R to B 8th (ch)
43. R to B 7th (ch)
44. Kt to Q 6th
45. R to B 2nd
46. K takes R
47. P to B 5th
48. Kt to Kt 7th
The terminating moves are very steadily played by Black.
49. P to Q B 6th
And the blindfold player abandoned the game.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF MR. DE VERE.—We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. De Vere, which took place at Torquay, on Tuesday, Feb. 9. Mr. De Vere entered the chess arena at a very early age, being a "little boy in a jacket" when we first remember seeing him at Simpson's Divan in 1861. He was then a fair Knight player; but he made rapid improvement, and in 1863-4 contested a match successfully with the Rev. G. Macdonnell, at the slight odds of the exchange. In 1865 he defeated Mr. Steinitz most unequivocally, at the odds of pawn and move, and in the following year won the challenge cup, open to English players only, of the British Chess Association. In 1867 Mr. De Vere took part in the Paris Tournament, and gained the fifth prize—no contemptible position considering the four players before him were Messrs. Kolisch, Winawer, Steinitz, and Neumann. In 1868 he again played for the British Challenge Cup, and made a tie with Mr. Blackburne, but was defeated in the final encounter. In 1870 he was one of the competitors in the Baden Tournament, but failed to distinguish himself on that occasion in any marked degree. In 1872 he again tied for the challenge cup, but in the deciding encounter was thrown out by Mr. Wisker, who thus became the possessor of the trophy, having previously won it in 1870. During the last two years Mr. De Vere suffered greatly in health, and played comparatively little chess beyond casual encounters. He had a rare genius for the game, but was lamentably ignorant of theory, and thus occasionally lost games to inferior players before they were well begun. Mr. De Vere was only twenty-seven years of age.

THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.—The annual dinner of this society was held at their club-room, in Knightrider-street, Doctors'-commons, on Wednesday, Feb. 11.—Mr. Down, the president of the club, in the chair, faced by Mr. Rebbett, the late president. Between forty and fifty gentlemen sat down, the company including, amongst others, Messrs. Bird, Blackburne, Chappell, Duffy, Gastineau, Hoffer, Howard, Lowenthal, Macdonnell, Mossop, Potter, Steinitz, Walker, Wisker, Wormald, and Zukertort. Among the various toasts were "Prosperity to the City of London Chess Club," "Mr. Gastineau, the late Vice-President," "The Hon. Treasurer," "The Hon. Secretary," "The Committee," "The Honorary Members," "The Press," "The Visitors," and "Mr. Lowenthal."

WHITHER?

Whither? We are advancing in almost every way as, probably, no country ever yet in any age advanced—except, perhaps, the Greeks during the wonderful brief period which comprises their history. The age is moving—it is not merely moved by one or two men: witness the fact that the most famous of its new theories was broached simultaneously by two independent observers, at opposite sides of the earth. The world's progress creates men worthy to guide it.

But to guide it—whither? To one who, with merely mortal eyes, could yet look down upon the whole mass of living humanity, would our onward march be apparent, straightforward—a steady and unmistakable gaining of ground? Would not this earth—I repeat, to eyes merely mortal—seem filled with seeds of evil mingled in almost equal proportions with the good? Could such eyes detect any real advance in the struggling crowd who, with shattered or shaken religious, strive to crush all other creeds; who, with human affections for those near to them, have neither love nor pity for the mass of humanity; who, cursing fanaticism, are fanatics; who preach with the same breath love and hate; among whom sad sceptics and credulous fools elbow each other—all, all with hearts in some way true, yet nearly all so bitter against truth in some of its forms?

Look at us here, in England, to-day! About what do we fight most eagerly, perpetually, and mercilessly?—a religion whose first tenet is, "Love one another." There was never an age in which the leading minds of a country were so far above superstition and the degrading hopes and fears of false creeds; there can never have been a time when, by a great number of apparently cultivated people, absurdities so painfully mean were believed—the old faith in witchcraft and ghosts is revived in forms absolutely lower and more pitifully laughable, if we could laugh at such matter for weeping. We have escaped the tyranny of brutal barons and princes as low as the prizefighter of to-day, yet our poor suffer in factories and crowded towns as much, one would think, as ever in the "bad old times," when, if they ate and slept in filthy hovels, out of doors, at least, they breathed the pure country air. We cannot crush the poor as did those old barons; but how do the rich think of, speak of, treat them, nowadays? There are still two separate races of men for most of us: washed and unwashed, "gentlemen" and—other people. And the poor, though not the soulless hogs their ancestors the serfs must needs have been, have yet, cannot help having, most of the faults their enemies charge them with.

Through all this perplexed misery there are still bright rays of hope. Never since man came into the world were there so many men labouring purely for the good of others, for the advancement of their race; and even if they be labouring all in wrong and harmful ways, their noble purpose must do good to their own souls and thence to others. Art, education, refinement, are spreading everywhere,—see how music, perhaps the most glorious purifier of any, wins its way each year into new hearts. Coarseness, cruelty, are dying out, and not slowly, though with fierce temporary revivals that make us shudder every now and then, as the recent brutalities of drunken savages in Lancashire.

And of others, far worse. The great fact of the age is the marvellous advance of science. Men of the highest order of intellect give their lives to it, and every day discover new truths or expose falsehoods accepted for centuries; and if their triumphant work does not, cannot, encourage humility in them, at least it makes them fearless; and a man marching on solely to find the truth, determined to face it fully and without shrinking, whatever it may be, is, however great are his mistakes, a noble sight. If the teachings of these men are absolutely wrong, they still do more good and less harm than half-hearted defenders of true faith. Though the old exaggerated reverence for physical courage and strength is happily decreasing, bravery—absolute fearlessness, with its accompanying absolute truthfulness—stands still highest of all the qualities a man can have, with one exception only.

That exception is love. Better be a coward, false as most cowards, trembling in the fear of laughter, of hatred, of ghosts, or what you will, with yet a heart tender and kind, than the strongest man who crushes down all obstacles in his path, not caring whom he wounds. Some of our clearest heads are now almost entirely without any guide beyond their own consciences—old religions they have cast aside (acknowledging, perhaps, but not really feeling, the amount of truth mixed with their errors); and finding how unjust is the attitude of their fellow-men towards them, they have learnt to scorn the opinion of others, and to put aside with it most of men's inherited instincts of right and wrong. Thus, though they would revolt as much as others from any sudden act of cruelty or other crime, they may be led to it by degrees, beginning with deeds really defensible, and having, when they reach the commission of what is to unvisited consciences a crime, no standard by which to judge their acts, nothing to show the error in the vicious logic, "My first act was perfectly harmless, the second followed from it: if one was right, the other was;" and so on, till, from striking a dog gently, to watch, perhaps (with Mr. Darwin), the pained expression of his face, they reach the infliction on dumb animals of the most fearful tortures "for the benefit of science—to save human beings from pain."

Vivisection—the very word makes one shudder. Is the Lancashire rough, who in a drunken fury kicks his wife to death, as bad as the educated man of science, who tranquilly subjects a dog to days of horrible torture? Suppose the result of his researches is a discovery which at once halves the pain suffered by the human race—is that any justification of his crime? Are we to do evil that good may come? If so, Torquemada was right when he burnt a few spreaders of heresy to save the souls of numberless Catholics; he was a saint, not a sinner, and we, to be consistent, should do him honour.

What right have we to mutilate and torture dumb animals—our fellow-creatures, as those who use them most cruelly are most anxious to prove? That we must kill them for our food, and in self-defence, seems evident, though why this should be must remain a mystery to us; but does it follow that the sufferings of brutes are to weigh nothing when put into the scale with man's interests? If so, if for man's bodily ills it is allowable to torture animals, why not for his mental ailments—care and ennui? Why have cock-fighting and bull-baiting been abolished—the sufferings of bulls and cocks do not matter, and the enjoyment afforded to hundreds of men was intense. As for its brutalising effect upon them, vivisection readily run the risk of that, and why should not bull-fighters?

Whither are they leading us, these guides so strong and fearless—these men of science, rulers of the age? To our eyes it seems a foul and terrible slough, and many tremble for our next step; but we have learnt to know no fear, not even the fear of our guides' contempt and ridicule, and we can and will turn from their path at whatever point we choose. The light of heaven is full upon our faces now, and our children shall be yet higher up the hill, marching with brave and tender hearts and steps unsullied—Thither.

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Offices—4, Cornhill; and 10, Regent-street.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

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TO BE LET, for One Month, from Easter
Next, a FURNISHED COTTAGE, on the Banks of the Eke,
surrounded by beautiful scenery, and containing Two Sitting-
Rooms, Five Bed-Rooms, and Dressing-Room, with Three
Servants' Rooms. A Cook is left, and there is the use of a Pony
and Carriage. Excellent Trout-Fishing, which is preserved.
Rent, Five Guineas per Week.—Address to "M.P.," Cove Cottage,
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KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
This celebrated and most delicious old mellow spirit is the
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perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy.
Note the Red Seal, Pink Label, and Cork branded "Kinahan's
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Of the principal Chemists and Wine Merchants.
Wholesale and Export of the Manufacturers—
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In consequence of Spurious Imitations of
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have adopted a NEW LABEL, bearing their signature, "LEA
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Use LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT as "stock"
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Sold in
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1 lb. Packets.

CHOCOLAT MENIER for LUNCHEON.
Sold
in
Boxes.

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United States, North America 135,000
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South America 38,000
Spain and Portugal 30,700
Belgium and Holland 68,800
Other countries 12,000,000

The Custom duties on Cocoa and Sugar and Vanilla paid by
Menier to the French Government during the last twelve months
amount to £180,000; in England the whole of the duty paid on
Cocoa for twelve months is below £30,000.

CHOCOLAT MENIER is made with
Cocoa and Sugar only. The introduction by English
makers of farinaceous matters, such as Starch, Arrowroot, Corn-
flour, &c., for the purpose of thickening in the mixtures called
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the real qualities of the Cocoa Beans mixed with Sugar only and
from adopting "Chocolate" more generally, instead of tea or
coffee, for Breakfast.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.—When you buy
Chocolate, ask for Menier's, and see that you get it. Each
packet or box, and the Chocolate itself, bears the name "Menier."
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Prepared Cocoa.
One trial will
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MARAVILLA COCOA combines every
high quality in an un-
equalled degree. The best
beverage for Invalids and Dyspeptics.

MARAVILLA COCOA.
The "Globe" says—"TAYLOR
BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA
has achieved a thorough success, and
supercedes every other Cocoa in the
market. Entire solubility, a delicate
aroma, and a rare concentration of the
purest elements of nutrition distinguish
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lined packets only, by all Grocers.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, London, Sole Proprietors.

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EXHIBITION.—The "Medal for Progress"
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Manufacturers of the celebrated Caracas Cocoa.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE and COCOA.
The award of the "Medal for Progress"
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high position assigned to the firm by a competent Jury.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.
"The Caracas cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and
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Nine Prize Medals awarded to J. S. Fry and Sons.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA,
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted.
Pronounced by the Faculty "the most nutritious, perfectly
digestible Beverage for BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or
SUPPER." Keeps in all climates. Requires no cooking. A tea-
spoonful to a breakfast cup, costing a halfpenny. Samples gratis.
In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d. 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.
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TO CONSUMERS ABROAD.
EPPS'S COCOA
SHOULD BE CALLED FOR IN SOLDERED TINS
(not in packets),
as it will so best withstand the casualties
of carriage, and will keep any length of time without
deterioration.
1 lb. and 2 lb. tins, each tin labelled.
JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
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Works, Euston-road and Camden Town.
In the United Kingdom the tin-lined packets only are supplied, as
they meet every requirement.

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Flour, Pure Flour of Egyptian Lentil, manufactured at Bul-
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Scottish Oatmeal, from Aberdeen and Berwick. Hominy and fine
Indian Corn Meal, from New York.—Address, HORSNAILL and
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OETZMANN & CO.,
HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,
NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

CARPETS. DRAPERY.
FURNITURE. IRONMONGERY.
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to London should INSPECT the EXTENSIVE DISPLAY
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complete furnishing of a House of any class, with a view to artistic
taste combined with utility. The goods are conveniently
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Establishment is visible from Tottenham-court-road.
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SUITES, in PINE (Polished, Enamelled, and Inlaid).
Imitation of Grey Maple, Satin, Walnut, and other Woods, from
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Show-Rooms for the above, with Bedsteads and Bedding fitted
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NONPAREIL BEDSTEAD and BEDDING is a marvel
of quality and economy combined; consists of a 4 ft. 6 in. wide,
handsome Brass and Iron French Bedstead, one of O. and Co.'s
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to suit the above—two fine Linen Sheets, one ditto Bolster-case,
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handsome White Marcelline Gait, for 75s. 6d. the set.
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OETZMANN and CO. beg respectfully to solicit an inspection
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HANDSOME TURKEY CARPETS,
RICH VELVET "HALL CARPETS,"
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IMPERIAL TWILL CARPETS,
and every kind of Carpeting manufactured; also an Immense
Stock of
SEVERAL THOUSAND HEARTH-COATS
will also be cleared out at a great reduction, the Best Axminster
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portion. An early visit of inspection respectfully solicited.

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3 yards long by 48 inches wide, 15s. per pair;
3 yards, 12s. 6d.; 4 yards, 20s.; best Worsteds
Damask Curtains, in green, crimson, or any
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57s. 6d. Forwarded same day on receipt of
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No common damask or reps used, solid,
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VASE, much admired, handsomely
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a great convenience and saving in wear,
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Coal Vase, excellent style and quality,
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Superior cut-glass Tumblers, 3s. 9d. per dozen; Wines,
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Telet Sets, ewer, basin, &c.; superb ditto, 10s. 6d.
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HOUSE FURNISHERS, 67, 69, 71, 73, and 77, Hampstead-
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Manufacturers of
SILVER PLATE. CUTLERY.
Tea and Coffee Services. Ivory Table Knives.
Tea Trays and Waiters. Dessert Blades and Forks.
Spoons and Forks. Fish do. do.
Dishes and Dish Covers. Fish Carvers. do.
Eggs, Fruit Stands. Canisters of Cutlery.
Prize Cups and Tankards. Sporting Knives.
The stock they keep in London, at 67 and 68, King William-
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Dr. Owen says "THE SELF-CLEANING CHARCOAL
FILTER, patented by the celebrated LIPSCOMBE, of Temple
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The First Delivery of Fashionable Silks have just been
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Patterns free.
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a very large assortment of Fur-lined Mantles,
both in silk and Cashmere, Russian Seal Jackets,
Trimmed and Plain Coat Jackets, with Fur
and a Variety of other Trimmings.
Velvet Jackets and Pelouses, this year's designs,
and a large Variety of Woollen and other Shawls,
Woollen and Fur Travelling and Carriage Rugs, with a
number of other Articles in the Mantle and Shawl
Department, will be sold at greatly reduced prices.
The Illustrated Fashions for the Spring will be
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Novelties for the Spring will now be arriving daily
in all kinds of Shawls, Mantles, Jackets, &c.
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An unusually large Collection in every Variety of Fabric.
Adapted for the present and approaching Season.
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This Elegant Material is all Wool, beautifully soft,
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Beautifully soft and rich, and very wide, specially
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HOMESpun SERGES, WOOL POPLINS,
Terry Silk Poplins, Wrap d'Italie,
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A large collection of the above,
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THE "CHAMOUNI," 29s. 6d.
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This charming and very useful Costume includes an elegant
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Several Hundred Costumes always in stock to select from.
Illustrations of the Newest Fashions post-free on application.
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REDUCTION IN PRICE.—Messrs. HILDITCH are now
SELLING their STOCK of SILKS and VELVETS at REDUCED
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COLOURED GROS GRAINS, wide width, from 4s. 3d.
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GROS DE L'EST, best quality, at 2s. 4d.
REMAINS of Cut Lengths under 16 yards much under value.
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New Galatea Checks and Stripes 8s. 9d. per yard.
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Patterns free.—JOHN HOOPER, 62, Oxford-street, W.

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20,000 Yards of
RICH POUlt DE SOIE
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Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-nine.
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Silks, Fancy Dress Materials, Costumes, Millinery, Mantles,
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These articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can
select at the counters their Silks, Linens, Laces, Madeira Works,
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work-rooms.
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H. S. and S., London.—To Ladies in Town or Country, ask for
the NEW REGISTERED COSTUME and OVERSKIRT, the
latest novelty for the Season. All shown. Reasonable in price.
To be had of all Silkmercers and Drapers.
None genuine unless stamped—H. S. and S., London.

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Illustrated List post-free.
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

BABY LINEN SET for £20.
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Elegant Designs, commencing 2d. per yard.
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NEW CENTRAL OFFICE FOR LONDON.

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THE ROTUNDA,
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This Central Depot is placed under charge of an efficient staff of
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Bloomsbury, guarantees by his unique system painless adaptation
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GALVANIC CHAIN-BANDS, BELTS,
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Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris and other Medical
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The remarkable efficacy of these self-applicable Voltaic
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evidence is supplemented by the following paragraph
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King, M.D., Clinical Professor of Obstetrics at Cincin-
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Muscular Debility, Aphonia, Rheumatism
Hemiplegia, Epilepsy, Dyspepsia
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Stiff Joints, Nervous Debility, and Contractions
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DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM or ANTI-
CATARRH SMELLING-BOTTLE effectually cures colds
and sore-throats in a single day by inhalation. May be procured
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NEW PERFUME, Sweet-scented PSIDIUM, from the
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"Through all my travels few things astonished me more than
seeing the beauties of the harem smoking narghilehs at Stamboul.
After smoking, sweet aromatic lozenges or pastils is used by
them, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath.
I have never seen these breath-lozenges but once in Europe, and
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Montague.
In Boxes, 2s. (by post, 2s. 2d.)—2, New Bond-street, London.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO
has been proved, by its unparalleled success of
seventy years, to be the best Dentifrice for pro-
curing White and Sound Teeth, and for removing
all stains, which is said to impart an odour of flowers to the breath.
I have never seen these breath-lozenges but once in Europe, and
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WHITE and DELICATE HANDS.
FAVART'S CYTHEREAN CREAM renders the hands
beautifully white and soft, however chapped or discoloured. In-
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London. 15 stamps.

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(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.
The only real test, universal medical experience during the last
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DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL
to be

THE PUREST,
THE MOST PALATABLE,
THE MOST EASILY DIGESTED,
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THE MOST RAPIDLY EFFICACIOUS
of all kinds.

As the Remedy for
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DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL
stands pre-eminent.

As the Restorative in
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DR. DE JONGH'S COD-LIVER OIL
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